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BEIRUT EXPLOSIONS — A woman and her son at the scene of an explosion that killed three persons Thursday at a market in West Beirut. On Friday, a blast left two persons dead in a suburb of Beirut. Page 2.

Cairo Ties 2 Nations To Mining

Egypt Suspects Libya and Iran; Vows Retaliation

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Friday that Iran and Libya might be responsible for laying mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez and warned that Egypt would deny use of the Suez Canal to ships from any country proven to be involved.

The Egyptian defense minister, Field Marshal Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, said that Egypt also reserved the right to "retaliate in any other way that we think is proper."

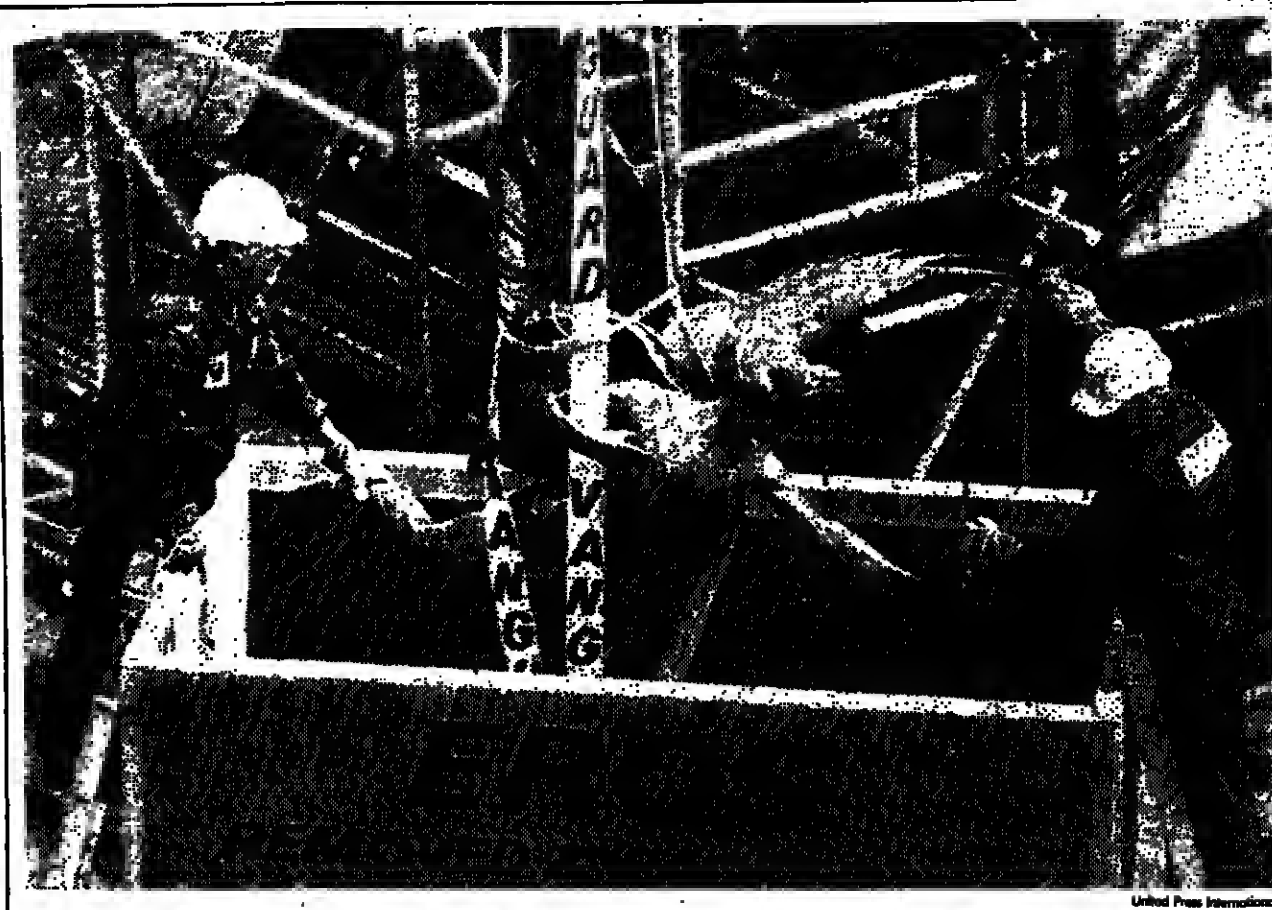
Mr. Mubarak, Marshal Aho Ghazala and Prime Minister Kamel Hassan Ali spoke at the Cairo airport on the president's return from a four-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Replying to questions about an article in the state-owned newspaper Al-Ahram that accused Iran and Libya of laying the mines, Mr. Mubarak said that, although Iran denied any involvement, he thought both Tehran and Tripoli might bear responsibility.

Marshall Abu Ghazala said Egypt was "70 percent sure" Iran and Libya were to blame for the series of explosions in which at least 13 ships were damaged in the past month in the Red Sea and Suez region.

"If we find somebody responsible," Mr. Mubarak said, "we are going to use Article 10 of the Constantinople Convention." The 1888 convention governs navigation in the 115-year-old Suez Canal and permits Egypt to take punitive action against any country's shipping if the safety of vessels in the canal or Egyptian national security is threatened.

Mr. Mubarak and Marshal Abu Ghazala said that no mines had been found in Egyptian waters since the explosions. Mr. Mubarak said, however, that the Red Sea between the Bab el Mandeb straits (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



EROS TAKEN DOWN — London's statue of Eros was taken down from its perch above Piccadilly Circus on Friday to be renovated. It will be returned next year to become the centerpiece of a planned pedestrian area.

E. Berlin Defends Détente

Politburo Article Seen as Response To Soviet Attacks

By William Prossick

Washington Post Service

BONN — East Germany on Friday defended the virtues of détente and dialogue with the West in what Western diplomats considered an escalation of its dispute with the Soviet Union over improved ties with West Germany.

The East German Communist Party daily, Neues Deutschland, urged a return to "peaceful economic and political relations" through dialogue in comments by Herbert Haebler, a member of the ruling Politburo and East Germany's top expert on relations with West Germany.

His remarks were perceived by Western diplomats and analysts as East Germany's most authoritative endorsement yet of cooperation with the West since the Soviet Union intensified its warnings last month about the dangers of close links between the two German states.

Mr. Haebler said "it must be the aim of every sensible policy" to stop "entanglement and opposition" and turn the wheel back toward disarmament and détente.

[The Soviet press Friday renewed its attacks on improved ties between East Berlin and Bonn in what Western diplomats saw as a move to increase pressure on the East German leader, Erich Honecker, to moderate his détente policies. Reuters reported in Moscow.

Israeli Study Says PLO Still Divided, Scattered

By Ethan Bronner

Reuters

JERUSALEM — An Israeli study of the Palestine Liberation Organization says its 16,000 guerrillas, dispersed and divided, are spread around nine Arab states with North Yemen as their military base, intelligence sources said Friday.

The sources, who spoke on condition they not be named, said the explosion of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and his loyalists from Beirut in September 1982 and their evacuation from Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli in December meant the PLO has had to look for new bases and new ways to attack Israel.

The PLO's recent emphasis, they said, was on infiltration by sea. They said that most PLO forces were too far from Israel for land attacks and that the Israeli Army closely holds Lebanon's southern land routes.

The loss of southern Lebanon, the PLO's only independent territorial base bordering Israel, resulted in a cut in military aid from the East bloc, which traditionally provided heavy military equipment, the sources reported.

They said PLO forces, their morale low, generally lived in barracks provided by host countries and maintained with PLO funds.

The study estimates that there are still about 8,000 Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, nearly all of them Syrian-controlled. About 1,000 are in Tripoli, 2,000 in Beirut, 2,500 in the Bekaa Valley and 1,500 in the Chuf mountains, it says.

The other 8,000, nearly all of Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah branch, are spread around Iraq, North and

South Yemen, Syria, Sudan, Jordan, Tunisia and Algeria.

The guerrillas have a basic military workday, although several countries put strict limits on their activities and prevent even brief military exercises, the sources said. In nearly all the countries, the guerrillas are kept away from main cities and restricted to rural camps or provincial towns.

In countries like Jordan, where 1,500 PLO fighters from Tripoli have settled, and Sudan, where about 450 live in a camp 700 kilometers (430 miles) northwest of Khartoum, the men have been disarmed and are under close surveillance.

In Algeria and both Yemens, the PLO has greater freedom.

About 1,600 PLO fighters evacuated from southern Lebanon's Ansar camp in November are receiving military training in the Algerian town of Tala 700 kilometers southeast of Algiers.

In North Yemen, the sources said, PLO guerrillas attend military academies alongside Yemeni soldiers as well as in their own camp, 50 kilometers from the capital.

The Israeli sources said conditions were poor for the Fatah guerrillas in several countries.

The PLO's emphasis on naval attacks can be seen in its small speedboats, rubber dinghies and naval training in North Yemen, the study said.

In recent months, Israel has seized a Beirut-bound passenger ferry and a 750-ton ship, saying both were carrying PLO guerrillas planning an attack on Israel.

Israel has also bombed Nahel island northwest of Tripoli, calling it a PLO naval training center.

U.S. Bishop Rejects Politicians' Views of Morality

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The president of the U.S. Roman Catholic bishops' conference has issued a statement saying that it is "not logically tenable" for politicians to assert that they can separate their moral convictions from their public policy stances.

The statement, released Thursday, mentioned no names but its timing and a key passage seemed to be aimed at Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, and New York's Democratic governor, Mario M. Cuomo. Both are Catholics who have stated in recent weeks that, although they oppose abortion, they do not think they should try to force their views on others.

"We reject the idea that candidates satisfy the requirements of national analysis in saying their personal views should not influence their policy decisions," wrote Bishop James W. Maloney of Youngstown, Ohio, who heads the U.S. Catholic Conference.

"The implied dichotomy — between personal morality and public policy — is simply not logically tenable in any adequate view of both."

A spokesman said Bishop Maloney's statement was intended to clarify the church's position on its involvement in political affairs. Religion has been entering into campaign dialogue in a number of ways, from Ms. Ferraro's expressing skepticism about the Christianity of President Ronald Reagan's

policies to Mr. Cuomo's engaging the archbishop of New York in a debate about the church's role in politics.

Thursday's statement asserted the church's right and duty to be aggressively involved in advocating public policy and providing moral guidance to voters.

However, Bishop Maloney said, the church does not endorse specific candidates or parties, adding that it would be "regrettable if religion as such were injected into a political campaign through appeals to candidates' religious affiliations and commitments."

Mr. Cuomo said through a spokesman that he was pleased that the statement reiterated the policy of no political endorsements.

Ms. Ferraro commented only on

the passage about personal morality and political duty.

"I am amazed at how times have changed," she said through an aide. "Twenty years ago people were afraid that John Kennedy would impose his religious beliefs on his decisions in government. Now some people are afraid that I won't."

Bishop Maloney's statement began by noting that the U.S. Catholic Conference, the secular affairs arm of the church, "does not take positions for or against political candidates. This point needs emphasizing lest, in the present political context, even what we say about issues be perceived as an expression of political partisanship."

Russell B. Shaw, a Catholic Conference spokesman, said that, to avoid the appearance of partisanship, Bishop Maloney had intended to release the statement after the completion of both national nominating conventions but that leaks had forced an earlier release.

The Roman Catholic Church has recently taken a more assertive position on public policy issues. Last year, the conference, in a pastoral letter, condemned nuclear war and urged steps toward disarmament.

That letter and Bishop Maloney's statement Thursday drew a distinction between the church's stance on issues such as education, nutrition, housing and health care, where, according to the statement, there is "room for sincere disagreement by Catholics and others who share our moral convictions over how moral principles should be applied to the current facts in the public policy debate" and life-and-death issues such as abortion and nuclear war.

The statement said the church stands on issues involving the "direct taking of innocent human life," whether by abortion or in war, "are a direct affirmation of the constant moral teaching of the Catholic Church."



BOXING DECISIONS CONTESTED — Christophe Tiozzo of France, left, a light middleweight, and Angelo Musone of Italy, a heavyweight, wept after Olympic boxing judges ruled that they had lost their bouts against Shawn O'Sullivan of Canada and Henry Tillman of the United States. Olympics coverage is on Pages 6 and 7.



BOXING DECISIONS CONTESTED — Shawn O'Sullivan of Canada and Henry Tillman of the United States. Olympics coverage is on Pages 6 and 7.

Peres's Bid for Coalition Will Fail, Shamir Says

Reuters

L AVIV — Israel's caretaker minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said Friday that Shimon Peres's effort to form a coalition will fail.

In an interview with the afternoon newspaper Ma'ariv, Mr. Shamir reiterated that his rightist bloc would not compromise on issues to help establish a unity coalition.

Peres, the Labor Party leader, insisted to form a government last month's inconclusive election, has so far the headway in mustering a majority.

Shamir predicted that Mr. Peres would fail to form either a unity government or a minority coalition with the 15 parties in the Knesset.

Shamir and Likud groups around him have not reached any agreement on policy. Mr. Shamir officially ruled out a Jewish settlement in occupied Arab land, help the economy and a climate for peace with Arab states, wants expensive program.

Outpost Set Up

was Peres of The New reported from Hebron ed West Bank:

di families established

a new outpost in the midst of the Arab town of Hebron Wednesday night, just hours before Thursday's party talks on Israel's West Bank settlement policy began in Jerusalem.

The Labor alignment has proposed that a two-thirds majority of any governing coalition be required to decide questions concerning new settlements. But the position of the Likud bloc appears to be much stronger.

Ariel Sharon, speaking for Likud and the government, was reported by Israeli radio to have said in the talks that there should be Jewish settlements in all of Israel, which in his view includes the occupied territories.

Yuval Neeman, a cabinet member and head of a ministerial committee for settlements, rejected the idea that the new settlement was linked to the Jerusalem coalition talks. "It is unfortunate," he said, "that there is discussion about a new government just when we are doing this in Hebron. It's a continuation of our work in Hebron."

One Israeli woman said the settlers had been given very short notice before making the move Wednesday from another Jewish settlement within Hebron. "We got the Defense Ministry's permission only yesterday or the day before," she said, "and we came."

Local Israeli military officers were reported to have been taken by surprise.

Malaysia Bars Jewish Composer's Work

New York Philharmonic Agrees to Replace Score by Bloch During Visit

By John Rockwell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Philharmonic has replaced a work by a Jewish composer on a concert program in Malaysia at the request of that Moslem country.

"We deferred to the wishes of the Malaysian government after discussing the request to change the program with representatives of the American Embassy and Kuala Lumpur," the Philharmonic's managing director, Albert K. Webster, said in a statement Thursday night.

[Rais Yatim, Malaysia's minister of information and a cabinet member, said at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur on Thursday that there was a government policy against the "screening, portrayal or musical presentation of works of Jewish origin." The Associated Press reported.]

The work Malaysia objected to is Ernest Bloch's "Schelomo," subtitled "A Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra," which was scheduled to be performed Sept. 3 in Kuala Lumpur. The orchestra replaced the Bloch score

on Wednesday with Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto for the concert, part of the Philharmonic's tour of Asia from Aug. 18 through Sept. 18.

A U.S. Embassy official said, "They seem to have taken particular offense to the word 'Hebrew' in the subtitle of the Bloch score."

On Thursday, American Jewish leaders and some orchestra members denounced the orchestra's decision and called for the cancellation of the Malaysian concert, which are scheduled for Sept. 2 and 3.

The orchestra's opening concert in Kuala Lumpur is scheduled to include music by George Gershwin, Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein, all American composers of Jewish descent.

"So far, there's been no objection," an embassy spokesman said.

Mr. Webster said that it was the orchestra's policy to make changes requested by a host, although he could recall no situation similar to this one.

He said that the original programming, as well as the decision to alter the Sept. 3 program, had been made by himself, Zubin Mehta, the

orchestra's music director, and Frank Milburn, music administrator of the Philharmonic. There was no thought at any time, he added, of canceling the Malaysian concert.

According to American sources in Kuala Lumpur, the government of Malaysia is moderate on religious issues, but has been troubled in recent weeks by violence from Moslem extremists. There were also widespread riots in Kuala Lumpur in 1969, sparked by Moslem fundamentalists. Thus, the official action is being interpreted in Malaysia as the government's way of protecting against pressure from the Moslem right.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which represents 1.25 million Reform Jews, said: "The Malaysian action is reminiscent of the book-burning by the Nazi regime and should have been resisted and rejected by the Philharmonic. The only self-respecting action that should have been taken by the orchestra was to refuse to perform in Malaysia if the Malaysians seek to tell the orchestra what music to play."

House, in Compromise, Votes Aid for Salvador

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House has approved a \$70-million emergency military aid package for El Salvador in a 234-161 vote.

Representative John P. Murtha, Democrat of Pennsylvania, one of the sponsors of the compromise approved Friday, said he believed an agreement had been reached with the Republican-controlled Senate to accept it.

Although the House originally refused to grant El Salvador additional military aid in this fiscal year, Representative Dante B. Fascell, a Florida Democrat, said he thought the compromise was not inconsistent in view of progress in human rights and other areas being made by the new Salvadoran president, José Napoleón Duarte.

"We need to give this man a chance," said Mr. Fascell, who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

By a 340-57 vote, the House earlier rejected a move by Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, to cut the Senate-approved figure to \$40 million.

Both measures were offered as amendments to a \$3.8-billion supplemental spending bill for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

The House refused last month to add to the \$126 million already approved for Salvadoran military aid during the current fiscal year. A House-Senate conference committee failed Thursday to settle the

differences between the two houses.

Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, said that President Duarte had told him by telephone that the money was "a

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- U.S. wholesale prices rose a moderate 0.3 percent in July, for a rise this year of 2.9 percent. Page 9.

MONDAY

As President Bourguiba becomes increasingly frail, there is concern about Tunisia's political future.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Gillette Carves Out Piece of China's 'Huge' Razor-Blade Market

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

SHENYANG, China — Since Yankee traders first visited China two centuries ago, American businessmen have dreamed of the fortunes to be made by selling in the vast Chinese market, but have found it largely closed to foreigners.

Now, a few American companies — Coca-Cola, Gillette, Kodak and R.J. Reynolds — are starting to manufacture and market the first foreign consumer products for general sale in this country.

"The old idea of selling hundreds of millions of Chinese just one or two boxes of matches is finally becoming possible," says Philip Hung, general manager of the Gillette company's joint venture company that makes razor blades here. "Whether we will make the proverbial fortune selling razor blades to a couple of hundred million Chinese men, we don't know yet, but China is a huge, huge market and, at last, we are in it."

After the first year of production, Mr. Hung's company, the Shenyang Daily Use Products Co. Ltd., a partnership between Gillette and a Shenyang post-and-press factory, is already making money, has paid off its initial bank loans and is planning to expand.

Working two shifts a day at present, the

80-man factory on the outskirts of Shenyang, a major industrial center in northeast China, is producing 40 million double-edged, carbon-steel razor blades a year and selling them all at premium prices. Expansion of the plant, a third shift and production of stainless-steel blades are being planned.

"This country is becoming very, very rich," said Mr. Hung, a Hong Kong-born, American-educated executive with 10 years' experience with Gillette. "People are earning a lot more money than before, and they are buying things they never could afford in the past."

But that market, Gillette has discovered, will require much developing. Mr. Hung, formerly Gillette's marketing director for northeast Asia, quickly runs through the numbers of the razor-blade market in China: a male population of about 350 million men over age 16, a total production of only 400 million razor blades a year, demand and supply in rough equilibrium.

"Chinese do not have a lot of facial hair, and they have not developed the habit of shaving daily," Mr. Hung says. "Still, one razor blade per male adult per year is ridiculous. If each bought just 20, even 10 blades a year, the demand would soar."

Gillette does not put its own name, famous in China as "Old Man's brand," on the

blades produced here, largely because of a policy that insists on 100-percent ownership and thus total control to ensure quality and direct marketing.

Other American companies, wanting to extend their worldwide fame to China, have also begun to sell their products here, but with mixed results.

Coca-Cola, which equipped a bottling plant in Beijing in April 1981 and later another in Guangzhou, wanted to pioneer the marketing of Western consumer products in China, but ran into problems of a different sort. In Beijing, local soft-drink factories strongly opposed Coca-Cola's introduction into the domestic market and succeeded only recently in virtually restricting its sale to foreign tourists, and that discouraged Coca-Cola from entering other cities.

R.J. Reynolds licensed a Chinese cigarette factory in Xiamen (formerly known as Amoy), in coastal Fujian province, to produce its Camel brand cigarettes four years ago, but only a limited number have been sold to Chinese smokers. Now, the company is starting a \$20-million joint venture, the Chinese-American Tobacco Co., with its Xiamen partner to put up a plant with modern equipment and to turn out a new brand of cigarette for the Chinese market next year.

Eastman Kodak Co. also tried to establish itself in the Chinese market earlier, wanting to beat Japanese competitors, but found that its sales of high-priced color film remained low. Last month, it signed a contract to help build and equip a factory for color film and paper in Xiamen. Although Kodak technology will be used, the film and printing paper will be sold under Chinese brand names and at lower prices.

A problem that still confronts companies wanting to break into the Chinese domestic market is Beijing's requirement that joint venture and similar deals export enough of their production to cover all their foreign-exchange costs, including raw materials, equipment, expatriate managers' salaries and the foreign partner's profits.

"We know that many firms find this difficult," a senior official of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade said recently. "They want to sell to China and are not keen to go into competition with other operations they have elsewhere in Asia. Exceptions can be made under revised regulations, but not for consumer products."

Another problem in such joint ventures is China's insistence on technology transfer, that "in five years, 10 years, we can operate on an international level ourselves," as a foreign trade official in Beijing

put it. "This, not capital investment by foreigners, is our real interest, whatever the industry," he said.

The third area of difficulty in most joint ventures in China is management — the clash of different managerial styles, the intractable Chinese bureaucracy, worker discipline, quality control.

"From the outset, the Shenyang and Liaoning provincial governments have said we should run this company the Gillette way, and they have given us strong support," Mr. Hung said. "We are results-oriented — certain results have to be achieved in the time specified — and they like this, although it has required many changes in the way of operating here."

Mr. Hung cites as an example the changes in personnel policy. In agreeing to pay local employees at least 20 percent more than they were earning before, the joint venture screened the 240 workers of the old razor-blade factory it took over from the Chinese partner and kept only 60 of them. New employees have had to pass skill examinations, and all are told that they will be fired if they violate the work rules. The pay is good by local standards, an average of \$52 a month, but the work is regarded as hard because of the strict discipline and the insistence on quality control.



SURGERY AFTER HIJACKING — Nafiseh Parham, a 4-month-old Iranian girl, successfully underwent heart surgery in a Rome children's hospital after she and her parents were freed by the hijackers of an Iran Air jetliner on Wednesday. The photograph lying at the top of the hospital bed, showing the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was put there by her parents. The parents and child were on their way to a pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia when the chartered plane was hijacked to Rome.

As Hard-Core Activists Are Released, Solidarity Has Trouble Reorganizing

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — With more and more hard-core Solidarity activists being freed under the terms of a government amnesty, Poland's outlawed trade union movement is finding it difficult to unify and reorganize its ranks.

For one thing, it has all but lost its rallying cry, the demand to free political prisoners. For another, Solidarity has sprouted potentially contentious branches since it was banned at the end of 1981 and its leaders were imprisoned.

There is now an above-ground but largely inert wing, headed by Lech Walesa, who once built Solidarity into a 10-million-member organization.

Mr. Walesa, who has been free but circumscribed in his activities, may soon face challenges from old rivals whose credibility has been enhanced by the time they spent behind bars. Last week, he pointedly conferred with one freed prisoner, Andrzej Gwiazda, who lost an election to Mr. Walesa during Solidarity's heyday.

There is also a small but active clandestine organization, headed by Zbigniew Bujak, a 30-year-old former factory technician who has captured the popular imagination by remaining a defiantly outspoken fugitive while his colleagues were in jail.

He has rejected the amnesty, whose terms call for Solidarity's underground members to come forward and to surrender clandestine materials.

Finally, there are several foreign subsidiaries involved in fund raising in Western Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia. Each of these segments has its own priorities, programs and adherents.

Then, too, the social climate changed while many of the leaders were in jail and many of those emerging are commenting on the apathy, fatigue and fatalism they have noticed in their compatriots.

All of these factors almost certainly figured in the decision by the government to announce the amnesty and to extend its term to the end of the year.

The government apparently hopes that Solidarity's internal difficulties, combined with diminishing public enthusiasm for disorder, and the somewhat successful buyout of such key sectors of the work force as the coal miners, will keep the returning activists from picking up where they left off.

The position of the government is that the situation has normalized to the point where dissidents need not be imprisoned, but that they cannot be allowed to organize campaigns that might shake the framework of the Communist system.

An editorial in last Saturday's issue of Trybuna Ludu, the party newspaper, noted that Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish had declared that if the amnesty is to make any sense it must be accompanied by the legalization of Solidarity and the restoration of union pluralism.

It said that, while pluralistic approaches remained possible within the "framework of the socialist state," the kind of independent unions advocated by Solidarity were unacceptable and that "it is an illusion to think that the past will return."

The freed prisoners seem to be suffering few illusions. "We are in a period of negative calm," said Mr. Gwiazda.

The initial euphoria of some of the freed prisoners has given way to sober statements of people who recognize that, after two and a half years of isolation, what they need most is a chance to confer and consult.

For example, when Adam Michnik, one of the most defiant of the detainees, was expelled from jail by force last Saturday, he demonstratively slammed interviewers and left Warsaw. Friends said he would probably have nothing to say for several weeks while he acquainted himself with the new situation.

At the same time, Wladyslaw Frasymynk, a Solidarity leader from Wroclaw, said he thought a full meeting of activists should be held in perhaps a month.

He had earlier made a dramatic gesture to affirm unity of the opposition movement when, on his release, he dodged surveillance and made his way to Warsaw where he signed a joint open letter with Mr. Bujak. In the letter, the two men called for a resumption of the struggle "to achieve union pluralism and freedom of thought and expression."

Despite appeals for a full reunion, some sources close to the movement said they thought the meetings to be held in the next weeks would be small and private. Already, they said, polling of activists has begun, with people being asked to suggest approaches for renewed organizing efforts.

So far, these have reportedly ranged from urging that Solidarity infiltrate the worker self-management groups now legally established at factories, to calls for greater emphasis on underground activities, such as publishing, clandestine radio and consciousness-raising groups.

Berri, Jumblat Go to Syria for Talks As Several Explosions Rock Beirut

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Shiite and Druze Moslem opposition leaders left for Damascus Friday for talks with Syrian officials on a plan to restore government authority to the mountains surrounding Beirut.

The Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, and the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, who both serve in the Lebanese cabinet, left after several explosions in and around Beirut.

One explosion, which appeared to be accidental, killed two persons Friday in a southern Beirut suburb. The blast came a day after a bomb

killed three persons in a Moslem market in West Beirut.

There have also been warnings from the Lebanese Army command of "attempts to sabotage the security plan the army is carrying out." The attempt was not described.

Syria, which became the main foreign influence in Lebanon after February, helped to arrange a security plan for Beirut. The plan led to the deployment of the army in East Beirut.

But Prime Minister Rashid Karame spoke of "difficulties" that must be resolved before the plan can be carried out. The talks in Damascus are aimed at eliminating the obstacles, government sources said.

Shiite and Druze officials said Friday that as many as 500 Palestinian guerrillas, who had been based in the central mountains around Bhamdoun and Aley since last September, withdrew overnight to behind Syrian lines in eastern Lebanon.

In another development Friday, a grenade explosion killed two persons and injured 11 in a 10-story building housing a security office and an arms depot of the dominant Shiite militia, Amal, in Beirut's southern suburb of Beir al-Abed. The explosion was set off by a militiaman playing with a hand grenade, police said.

Other deaths: General Benjamin Rattenbach, 83, a former Argentine war secretary and head of a commission that investigated the conduct of Argentina's former military rulers during the war over the Falkland Islands, Wednesday of a stroke in Buenos Aires.

Commander Amadon Savadogo, a top-ranking officer in the army of Bourkina-Fasso, formerly Upper Volta, Tuesday in Paris of wounds received in an attempt on his life July 19 in Ouagadougou.

Richard Deacon, 62, an actor who was a regular in U.S. television series in the 1950s and 1960s, including "Leave It to Beaver" and "The Dick Van Dyke Show," Wednesday in Los Angeles.

A U.S. Defense spokesman at Rota in Spain said Friday that the

West Beirut and the reopening of passages along the Green Line, which divides the two sectors.

On Wednesday, the cabinet voted to extend that deployment to the Chief mountains east of Beirut, held by the Druze, and to the Aley mountains southeast of Beirut, controlled by the Shiites. The plan approved by the cabinet also calls for army deployment in Christian-held areas east of the capital.

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East Berlin Defends Détente Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

by Izyvestia, published an article expressing understanding for trade and financial arrangements with the West.

Soviet Press 'Warning'

A renewed Soviet press campaign against East German approaches to the West appears to be a warning to the 10-year-old of the Kremlin's irritation with its failure to respond to past attacks. Reuters quoted a diplomat as saying Friday in Moscow, "It looks as if Moscow is building up pressure on him to change course."

Aside from criticism of July's credit deal between East and West Germany, two other commentaries stepped up attacks on West German "revanchism," which the Soviet Union defines as a demand for the return of territories lost by Germany in World War II. A commentary said it had now reached such

proportions that it posed a threat to peace.

Western diplomatic experts on Soviet bloc relations said Friday that the attack on last month's credit arrangement again implied direct criticism of Mr. Honecker for accepting Bonn's terms.

The daily Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung said West Germany was using such agreements to put pressure on East Germany and to further its revanchist aims of reunifying the country.

Lev Bezymensky, the author of the first Pravda attack, declared in a new article that East Germany's sovereignty was under threat from growing demands in West Germany for a revision of postwar European frontiers.

A commentary by the press agency Tass was even sharper. It said that Mr. Kohl's government was fostering revanchism by returning to the Cold War attitudes of the 1950s and authorizing the publication of new maps showing Germany's 1937 borders.

Special Role Denied

West Germany on Friday denied press reports that it was playing a special role in promoting an East-West accord on the reunification of force, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Jürgen Chrobog, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that reports to this effect were untrue and that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had not spoken of an initiative by West Germany and East Germany.

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WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Mine Union Rejects Settlement

SHEFFIELD, England (Reuters) — Miners' delegates voted Friday to reject an offer from Britain's state-run National Coal Board and to continue a 22-week strike.

About three-quarters of Britain's 180,000 miners are on strike against a coal board plan to shut 20 mines and do away with 20,000 jobs. Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said he had no idea when talks might be resumed with the coal board chairman, Ian MacGregor, who has described the latest offer as his last. The union has refused to accept a board offer to defer some closures unless Mr. MacGregor also agrees not to close pits that his board considers to be uneconomical.

S. African Group Admits Bombing

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, said Friday that a car bomb that killed five black civilians in Durban, South Africa, on July 12 had been meant for a military convoy and that the bombers had been "inexcusably careless."

In the first admission of responsibility for the bomb, Mr. Tambo said at a news conference here that the ANC is "quite opposed to that kind of thing. . . . This has the effect of disturbing our purpose, our policy."

But, he continued, the ANC, which is fighting to overthrow the white minority government in South Africa, will continue to attack military targets although civilians might be killed.

Sri Lanka Seizes 110 as Tamil Rebels

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — About 110 suspected rebels were arrested Friday and the Sri Lankan government warned it would "get as tough as we can" to fight the Tamil separatist movement.

"This country is one and no one will be allowed to divide it," the national security minister, Lalith Aththamudulu, said in an interview. "No country in the world has succeeded by being soft on terrorism. We will get tougher, we will get as tough as we can." He was discussing a major counteroffensive in the north against Tamils who seek an independent homeland for their minority community.

In continuing violence, 10 bodies were found outside the town of Vavuniya, 155 miles (250 kilometers) northeast of Colombo, the capital. State police said the 10 may have been killed in a clash between rival factions, but did not elaborate.

Leftists Control Ecuador's Congress

QUITO, Ecuador (UPI) — A coalition of leftist opposition parties has won control of Ecuador's congress, presenting a major challenge to President-elect Leon Febres Cordero one day before he takes office.

Rafel Baca, leader of the Democratic Left Party, was named president of the congress Thursday and Carlos Ferrand Blum of the Democratic Party was chosen vice president.

Both are political rivals of Mr. Febres Cordero, 53, a conservative, who was to be sworn in Friday. Mr. Febres Cordero admitted a "tough road ahead is waiting for me" but promised to go forward with his economic program of bringing "bread, roofs and jobs" to the poor. However, he may have difficulty introducing his free-market ideas in a congress dominated by the opposition.

Managua Extends Campaign Deadline

MANAGUA (Reuters) — Nicaragua has extended a deadline for registration of candidates for general elections on Nov. 4, but the opposition says it will not register any candidates unless the government negotiates with U.S.-backed rebels.

The president of the National Council for Political Parties, Hugo Mejia, said the opposition had seven days from Thursday to register their candidates. Opposition parties will lose their legal political status if they fail to register by then, he said. The original deadline, July 27, has been extended several times.

Zimbabwe Party Adopts New Charter

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Zimbabwe's ruling party adopted a new constitution Friday committing itself to the eventual establishment of a one-party socialist state. About 6,000 delegates unanimously endorsed the constitution on the third day of the congress by the Zimbabwe African National Union.

The aims of the new constitution include "the victory of socialism over capitalism" and the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist one-party state under "the vanguard leadership" of the Zimbabwe African National Union. The congress is also working on a new code of discipline for party leaders and the election of an expanded Central Committee, which will include a Politburo to direct the government.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has made clear he will use the mandate from the congress to press ahead with what he calls a socialist revolution after general elections, which are due by next February. The party, which now holds 58 of the 100 seats in parliament, is expected to win easily.

Mr. Mugabe has frequently attacked Zimbabwe's constitution, drafted by the British, which bars major constitutional change before 1990 without the unanimous approval of the parliament.

For the Record

A leader of Colombia's leftist April 19 Movement, Carlos Toledo Plata, was shot to death Friday, four days before his group was to sign a truce with the government, his wife said.

Thousands of people in Santiago, Chile, marched in anti-government demonstrations called Thursday by Cardinal Raúl Silva Henríquez and other critics of the military regime. Riot police attacked the crowd with clubs, tear gas and water cannons. Thirty arrests were reported.

Conservatives will vote Sunday for a regional assembly after the dissolution in June of one that failed to find an answer to the separatist violence that has beset the French island.

Nuclear protesters briefly blocked the main gates of the U.S. cruise missile base at Greenham Common, England, on Thursday to mark the 39th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Japan. The police said 25 women had been arrested.

The United States will send Ethiopia 5,000 more metric tons of food, for a total of 43,000 tons this year, the Agency for International Development told Congress on Thursday.

West Germany and Austria will sign an accord later this month permitting their citizens to drive across the border without stopping for customs control, Bonn's chief government spokesman, Peter Bönisch, said Friday.

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission, bowing Thursday to congressional pressure, stayed its ruling of two weeks ago that would allow individuals or companies to increase their broadcast holdings from seven television stations to 12.

August: Romans Put Out the Cat — for Good

By Don A. Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service

ROME — Huge banners blazon the message "Don't abandon him!" in the city's streets.

They were put up by municipal authorities in a vain effort to dissuade vacationing masters of dogs and cats from abandoning their pets to the streets and squares of the city. Hundreds of thousands of dogs and innumerable cats have already been left behind and the traditional August holiday season is not even two weeks old.

In Padua, several dogs have been found throttled, apparently by masters too heartless to arrange for their care during the holiday. As in much of Europe, the August vacation is seen as an inalienable right of virtually the whole populace, and it is not only pets that are left behind.

A man and his sister in Milan squabbled over whose turn it was to care for their invalid 80-year-old mother. Each tried to get the police to force the other to take her. When that failed, Francesco Vaccaro, 42, put his mother into the back seat of his car, parked her in front of his sister Rita's house and took off.

Police later took the bedridden and senile Maria Vaccaro to a hospital, tracked down her offspring and jailed them both.

Abandonment had tragic results at a Turin truck park. The owner had locked up for the August break and left six Albanian guard dogs fenced in to watch the property. Newspaper reports disagreed over whether the owner made provisions for food and water for the

dogs but everyone agreed that the animals were ravenous when they broke out four days later.

Eight-year-old Veronica Fischietti, unable to run because of a plaster cast on a fractured foot, was attacked by the animals and killed. Police are hunting for the vacationing truck park owner.

The annual exodus is especially tough on expensive mothers because of the closure of obstetric and gynecological clinics and hospitals. Doctors and nurses also take part in the August vacation.

A nurse in the gynecology wing of the Caiostrati hospital near Agrigento, Sicily, advised women to avoid becoming pregnant nine months before the August break.

"Forget it in November and December," she suggested, "and for real security, abstain from sex from mid-October to mid-January."

An Englishwoman with a gynecological problem complained that she looked in vain throughout Rome for a specialist or even a general practitioner. She finally had to settle for an elderly psychiatrist who remembered enough of his

AMERICAN TOPICS

Motorists With Flats Face a Small Surprise

Motorists who have to switch to their spare tires in emergencies are finding that the extra tires provided by U.S. automakers are spare indeed. Instead of conventional tires, the companies are stocking virtually all models with small, narrow tires intended only for short emergency trips to repair stations.

"They will get you to the nearest place where you can get something done, as long as you slow down to 30 to 35 miles an hour (48.3 to 56.5 kilometers) and don't try to drive a couple hundred miles," says Hal Paris, a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration spokesman.

The switch to temporary spares accompanied the car makers' move to reduce the size and weight of their autos and thus raise fuel efficiency in the late 1970s.

Home With a Pet Is a Happy Home

Pet owners don't just think they're happier. They know they are, or so they have told Psychology Today magazine.

A survey of 13,000 pet owners, published in the magazine's August issue, found that pet owners believed they were more satisfied with their lives and were less lonely or bored than people who did not have pets.

Three-fourths say that their pet has increased fun and laughter in their family, and nine out of 10 say their pet is "extremely" or "very" important to them.

Half the pet owners allow their animal to sleep with a member of the family, and half admit to keeping pictures of their pet in their wallets, at

home or at their offices. One-fourth say they celebrate their pet's birthday, and nearly all say that children should have pets.

Amusement Parks: Are the Rides Safe?

People who go on the rides at amusement parks are playing "amusement ride roulette" with their safety, says the chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Nancy Harvey Steorts.

The commission is seeking authority from Congress to investigate amusement park accidents after at least 12 amusement park deaths this year, the latest on July 28 when a boy fell from a roller coaster in North Dakota. Last year, the commission estimates, there were almost 10,000 injuries on rides.

The amusement park industry opposes broader federal control, contending that far more children are hurt on tricycles than on park rides.

Short Takes

Foreign citizens are receiving a steadily increasing share and number of U.S. patents, while the number of patents issued to Americans is plunging. U.S. residents won 32,872 patents in 1983, a sharp drop from the 55,988 patents they won in 1972. Foreigners received 23,990 last year, up from 8,966 in 1964.

The nation's penny shortage is over, officials of the U.S. Mint said early this week, on the 75th anniversary of the longest-running U.S. coin, the Lincoln penny. The mint will decrease production of the penny by 300 million this year, to 14.3 billion.

Republican Leader Seeks House Inquiry on Ferraro Finances

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A leader of House Republicans, who had treated Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro gingerly since her selection as the Democratic candidate for vice president, has called for a House ethics committee investigation of her finances.

Also Thursday, Republicans in the chamber opposed a request by Ms. Ferraro to use congressional mailing privileges to send postcards to the thousands of people who have written her since her nomination.

Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, the chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, who called for the investigation, also attacked Ms. Ferraro's liberal voting record and suggested her impact on the fall campaign may have been exaggerated.

Mr. Cheney said that Republi-



Geraldine A. Ferraro

cans had been reluctant to criticize Ms. Ferraro "because we did not want to be accused of attacking a woman."

Mr. Cheney said that "we Republicans have been very tactful and discreet" in dealing with the New York representative's finances, but "there should be an investigation by the ethics committee" because the "House has an obligation to enforce its own rules."

Ms. Ferraro said Thursday she intended to disclose her and her husband's finances, including tax returns, on Aug. 20, the last day to do so under federal election law.

She has used an exemption on her annual congressional disclosure forms since 1979 to avoid disclosing the assets of her husband, John A. Zaccaro, a wealthy New York developer, or her children.

Mr. Cheney said it was "uncomfortable" and "never fun" to dig into the financial affairs of officeholders. "Nonetheless, we have an obligation as an institution to see to it

that the House addresses that issue, not just the press, not just politicians on the stump," he said.

The Republicans' criticism of Ms. Ferraro's mailing privileges came during a meeting of the Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards. Ms. Ferraro had asked the commission for permission to send franked postcards to the thousands of people who have written asking for help since her vice-presidential nomination.

Members of Congress are permitted to send mail to persons living in their states or congressional districts using a frank, or facsimile of the member's signature, instead of a postage stamp.

Democrats on the commission said the postcards were to be a stopgap until Ms. Ferraro's staff had time to write letters, and would only go to those who wrote "non-political" letters. All three voted in favor of her request.

Republican commission members argued that the postcards would bend the rules, and all three voted against the request.

The commission's chairman, Morris K. Udall, a Democrat of Arizona, said the vote meant that Ms. Ferraro could go ahead with the postcards if she thought they were proper.

■ Mondale in Alabama

Fay S. Joyce of The New York Times reported from Madison, Alabama:

Walter F. Mondale brought his campaign to the Bible Belt on Thursday and drew loud applause when he declared that he could not support a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

In a poignant exchange with a handicapped woman who said she, like unborn children, was helpless and dependent on others, Mr.

Mondale said, "I think this essentially has to be a judgment made by people in their own lives on the basis of their own faith."

A aide to the Democratic presidential candidate said he believed the audience was applauding Mr. Mondale for being straightforward, even if some did not agree with him.

The session with several hundred Alabamians wound up a three-day campaign swing for Mr. Mondale, whose campaign sees the South as crucial to his chances of overcoming President Ronald Reagan. Mr. Mondale also traveled through the region last week, and he will return next week.

As he has at every stop, Mr. Mondale hammered away at the issue of federal budget deficits, insisting that the next president would have no choice other than to raise taxes. The president has de-

Some Artificial Valves For Heart Called Unsafe

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A tool design engineer who worked on the manufacture of artificial human heart valves said Thursday that many of them had welding faults that could lead to fatal fractures.

The engineer, George Sherry, said he quit the company that made the valves, the Shiley Division of Pfizer Inc. in Irvine, California, last year after failing to persuade the company to make manufacturing changes.

A spokesman for the manufacturer, Frank W. Haskins, denied Mr. Sherry's charges, saying, "We believe that our valve is safe and effective."

"Thousands of people are at risk," Mr. Sherry said at a news conference called by the Health

Research Group, a consumer organization. Its director, Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, asserted that at least 96 reports of valve fractures had been reported to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 64 of them involving deaths.

Mr. Haskins, reached by telephone at his office, acknowledged that his company had received some reports of deaths caused by valve failure but said he did not know the total number.

He said Shiley had distributed 80,000 heart valves, and added: "We have discussed the valve with the Food and Drug Administration on many occasions, as recently as July 10, and they responded on the 16th that the valve represents a distinct clinical advantage and that no regulatory action was appropriate."

The valve—made of a steel alloy of nickel, cobalt and chromium—is intended to regulate the flow of blood from the heart, replacing the patient's aortic or mitral valve. Regulation is performed by a strut welded to a 29-millimeter (1.1-inch) metal circle, and it is in that weld that Mr. Sherry said the problem had been occurring.

The full name of the device is the Bjork-Shiley Convexo-Concave heart valve, which the Shiley company says is superior to the valve made of a pig's heart because there is less chance that blood clots will form.

Dr. Wolfe said that many people died immediately upon failure of the valve, but that those who did not die immediately could have been saved if surgeons knew that the broken valve had to be removed in an emergency operation.

He urged that surgeons be alerted to the absence of the clicking noise that indicates the valve is opening and closing properly. At that point, he said, replacement of the valve might be appropriate.

U.S. Defends Loan To Block Partner

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. Farmers Home Administration on Thursday told the House Agriculture Committee that a federal low-interest disaster loan to a farming partner of Agriculture Secretary John R. Block was entirely proper and free of political influence.

The \$400,000 loan was received in May by the secretary's longtime friend and chief farming business partner, John W. Curry of Illinois. The disaster loan, made because of Mr. Curry's crop losses in the 1983 drought, was granted at a time when the agency was refusing loans to many smaller farmers or requiring that they post more collateral than Mr. Curry.



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

House Votes \$70 Million For Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

vital security need" of his country. "Let's not pull the rug out from under President Duarte," Mr. Kemp said.

The battle over El Salvador aid is expected to continue when Congress returns Sept. 5 from its recess for the Republican National Convention and the traditional Labor Day break.

The House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, chaired by Mr. Long, has already approved \$125 million for military aid in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. But Mr. Long said he might seek to reduce that amount if more aid were granted for the current spending period.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said evidence presented by General Paul F. Gorman, head of the U.S. Southern Command, "apparently has persuaded a lot of members in the House" to support additional funds for the Salvadoran army.

General Gorman has been showing lawmakers and others photographs and other evidence to bolster the Reagan administration's contention that the Salvadoran rebels are getting Soviet and Cuban arms funneled through Nicaragua. Mr. O'Neill described General Gorman's presentation as "a lot of hearsay evidence" and said it did not prove the administration's case.

Grenadan Labor Leader Held

Reuters

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Police have arrested Chester Humphrey, a trade union leader and an associate of the murdered prime minister, Maurice Bishop, after a U.S. request for his extradition on charges of smuggling arms for a coup in 1979.

Delegates to UN Population Talks Defend Family-Planning Programs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Delegates to the United Nations World Population Conference have defended the rights of nations to establish the family-planning measures they consider most effective.

The action Thursday was in response to a statement Wednesday by the chief U.S. delegate, James L. Buckley, that stressed economic growth rather than birth control as the answer to the global population boom. Mr. Buckley also said the United States would refuse funds to private family-planning organizations that support or promote abortion.

In speeches before the assembly, several delegates objected to the U.S. position to refuse aid to groups that promote abortion. Wang Wei, head of the Chinese delegation, said at a news conference that the U.S. argument was "neither appropriate nor necessary." He added that the United States represented only one of the

world's many types of economic systems. "The people of every country have a right to choose their own economic system," he said.

Delegates from Romania, Burma, the Ukraine, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, who were among 17 speakers Thursday morning, all criticized the U.S. position.

Chinese delegates also defended their nation's strict family-planning program at the news conference, saying it does not rely on abortion and that its one-child policy will end when the baby boom does.

"In order to develop our country's economy, to realize the targets... by the end of the century and keep our population to 1.2 billion, we had to choose to encourage one child per couple," Shen Guoliang, the spokesman for the delegation, said.

The delegates said the population growth rate of China, the world's most populous country, had declined from 2.1 percent to

1.2 percent since 1973. UN statistics put China's population at nearly 1.1 billion now. In 1973, it was 892 million.

Wu Chieh-ping, a urologist who is president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, said in an interview that couples are counseled to "try every way to use contraception." If women become pregnant with a second child, they are encouraged to have an abortion, he said.

Conference delegates also continued to struggle Thursday with contentious issues that bear little relationship to the purpose of the meeting.

The U.S. delegation wants the final conference report to omit two resolutions: a world disarmament plan by the Soviet Union and an Arab-supported declaration that Israel is illegally occupying territory it conquered in 1967.

The Soviet Union's disarmament resolution declares that problems of population can be resolved successfully only under "conditions of peace, disarmament, security and cooperation among nations."

Alan L. Keyes, deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation, argued that the population conference is not the proper forum to discuss disarmament. International conferences, he said, would never reach agreement if such "contentious and divisive" questions were introduced.

The conference's main work is to prepare a report that will consist of a series of modifications to the World Population Plan of Action put forth at the initial UN population conference in Bucharest in 1974.

The draft report contains 85 proposed resolutions, 32 of which have been approved in the past week. Most of these are noncontroversial general suggestions directed to governments of the world. One, for example, declares that the eradication of mass hunger and illiteracy are suitable development goals.

(AP, UPI, LAT)

Cosmonauts Repair Leaky Fuel Pipe Turned Off a Year Ago on Salyut-7

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet cosmonauts have replaced a damaged fuel pipe that was turned off aboard the orbital Salyut-7 station for almost a year, the deputy flight director said Friday.

Viktor Blagov, the official, said at a press conference that Vladimir Dzhanibekov, one of three cosmonauts who visited Salyut-7 last month, had told the main crew how to cut out the pipe and bypass it with a new section.

On Wednesday, two of the three men who have been in orbit for six months left the station to repair the

pipe in a back-up part of the engine.

"Preliminary examinations show that this work was done successfully and that the unified propulsion unit has been returned to its original condition," Mr. Blagov said.

Soviet space officials confirmed in December that fuel had leaked from Salyut-7 and that the pipe had been turned off. Western reports said that the leak had virtually immobilized the station, and Mr. Dzhanibekov confirmed "Friday that the leak had been 'a very serious problem.'"

Mr. Blagov said that while Salyut-7 continued work and two

crews visited it, specialists and cosmonauts on Earth sought a solution to the problem.

He said Mr. Dzhanibekov worked on an underwater mock-up of Salyut-7, to simulate weightlessness, and devised a method to clamp in a new section of pipe, using a pincer-like tool to remove the leaking part.

Meanwhile, two Salyut crew members, Colonel Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovoyov, made four space walks in 12 days to inspect the failed pipe and to prepare for repairs by placing a ladder along the craft.

When Mr. Dzhanibekov arrived aboard Salyut-7 with Igor Volk and Svetlana Savitskaya last month, he used video films to help teach Colonel Kizim and Mr. Solovoyov how to use the pincer-like tool, which is nicknamed "jaws."

Mr. Dzhanibekov also said the main Salyut crew might break the endurance record of 211 days set by two Soviet cosmonauts in 1982, but he would not say how much longer they would stay in orbit.

■ Space Walk Record

Colonel Kizim and Mr. Solovoyov have exceeded by 29 minutes the U.S. record for time spent walking in space during one expedition, according to a Tass report Thursday carried by United Press International.

The Soviet press agency said the two cosmonauts took their sixth trip outside Salyut-7 on Wednesday, bringing their total time outside to 22 hours 50 minutes. Tass did not give the duration of Wednesday's walk.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the previous record, set in 1973 by U.S. astronauts during the Skylab launch, was 22 hours 21 minutes.

Belgian Army to Buy Lathe Blocked for Export to Russia

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The government says the Belgian Army will buy a \$1.8-million lathe whose sale by a Belgian company to Moscow was banned under U.S. pressure for fear the machine could be used to help build nuclear-missile launchers.

Mark Eyskens, the minister of economic affairs, said Thursday that the army would pay the equivalent of \$1 million for the lathe. The U.S. government, he said, had agreed to pay the balance and also help restructure the financially squeezed company, Pegard SA, that built the high-technology lathe.

His remarks followed negotiations between Belgium and U.S. officials to find another buyer for the machine, which Washington said could be used by the Soviet Army to build SS-20 and SS-21 launchers.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger "insisted, for strategic reasons, the machine could not be sold to the Soviets," Mr. Eyskens said. The Belgian government imposed the ban last month.

A Pegard manager, Constant Potea, expressed concern that the decision forcing him to sell to the Belgian Army would "firmly close the Soviet market" to his company.

Pegard and the Russians are negotiating contracts for more tool and die machines worth \$15.8 million.

On July 19, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans told parliament, "Belgian authorities have proof that the final consumer of the Pegard products concerned will be the Soviet Army." He said the action on the advice of COCOM, a Paris-based group of Western allies that reviews sensitive high-technology exports to the Communist bloc.

Congressmen Dispute Effect of Campaign Funds on Votes

By Michael Wines
and Paul Houston

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Bruce A. Morrison waged a successful campaign for Congress in 1982, the Connecticut Democrat could not raise a single dollar from the political coffers of his business. Two years of service on the House Banking Committee, however, seem to have honed his money-raising skills.

Last month he voted in committee for a bill to erect legal fences between the business activities of banks and their rivals in the growing "financial services" industry. Days later, he was calling some of the bill's beneficiaries with invitations to a New York campaign fund-raiser.

That blunt approach nettled some lobbyists, one of whom called it "pretty gauche." But it worked. As of June, Mr. Morrison had gathered \$7,000 from political action committees, PACs, concerned with banking legislation.

Mr. Morrison defended his calls. He said soliciting campaign money from those affected by committee actions was "standard practice."

Mr. Morrison's fellow committee members agree. But the increasingly matter-of-fact relationship between legislators and their financial backers is a source of mounting worry to some government officials and others, including some of the people who hand out the cash.

Almost nowhere is that often-murky relationship more graphically illustrated than in the activities of the House Banking Committee. Its 47 members have together received about \$1 million in campaign donations from the financial industry.

In 1983, the industry also gave committee members more than \$140,000 in fees for speaking engagements, which members of Congress may keep as personal income. The industry sent legislators, and sometimes their families, on dozens of trips to such places as Hawaii and Florida.

Members of the Banking Committee shape legislation affecting U.S. banks, stock brokers, insurance companies and housing. So open is the relationship between the committee and the pillars of the U.S. financial world that its chairman, Fernand St Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, opened a meeting by saying: "The committee will come to order. Fat cats take their seats."

Some givers and receivers of campaign funds insist it has no impact on public policy decisions, that senators and congressmen are insured to the process. They receive gifts from all sides and become immune to their influence.

"Anybody who puts up with all this crud can't be bought with PAC money," says Stewart B. McKinney, Republican of Connecticut, a 14-year veteran of the Banking

Committee. "They all give money, and everybody ignores them."

Others, however, insist that the money cannot fail to influence them.

Representative Jerry M. Patterson, Democrat of California, who has budgeted \$600,000 for a tight re-election race, says PAC contributions are "basically the way a trade association or an institution says 'thank you' for past support."

PAC donations do not buy votes, he said, but on a toss-up issue, "all things being equal, you'd probably lean in their favor."

Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, who refuses PAC contributions, says: "There's an argument around here that \$5,000 doesn't mean anything. To test that proposition, stand in the middle of Main Street in Iowa and ask whether they think their elected representative will be influenced by \$5,000."

The question of cause-and-effect relationships between contributions and particular votes is complicated, but several things seem clear:

• Money does buy access, the ability to get through to a busy legislator and present a point of view on a pending measure.

• Powerful interests with well-financed political action committees and networks of wealthy individual contributors have far more access and present their arguments to congressmen more often and

more directly than consumer or other outside groups do.

• They may dismiss suggestions that they can be influenced, but many members of Congress routinely accept generous support from PACs.

"Most of them call for money, and they call me personally," a lobbyist said of Banking Committee members in search of election-year donations. "When you get this kind of an infusion of cash, I think it really gets in the way of members' ability to sort the issues out on an objective basis."

The lobbyists are close at hand when the time comes for important legislative decisions to be made.

They were out in force June 26, when the House Banking Committee commenced work on the most important banking legislation of 1984, a bill to modify provisions that have allowed banks, stock brokers, insurance companies and even department stores to enter each others' traditional areas of business.

The banking bill's stated aim was to prevent banks from ranging into risky new services, such as narrow-wide deposit-taking and stock sales. Similarly, the bill tried to keep "nonbanks" such as Merrill Lynch and Sears, Roebuck & Co. from intruding on the banks' protected lines of business.

But in eight hours of debate, the Banking Committee argued mostly over which companies should be subject to the bans and which

should be given exceptions. A number of members offered amendments favorable to financial institutions that had contributed generously to their campaigns.

The financial ties between committee members and those affected by their decisions are not always limited to campaign contributions and speakers' fees. Several committee members are themselves engaged in banking-related business ventures.

Representative St Germain, who said he favored public financing of elections, accepted more than \$188,000 in donations from financial industry PACs and company executives for his spring primary election. He ran unopposed.

Similarly, some companies affected by the committee give little or nothing, but they too are exceptions. The American Banking Association, the industry's chief trade group, has already given \$57,750 in PAC gifts to the committee this election cycle. The group spent another \$474,000 last year.

On the Banking Committee in particular, many members argue that because they receive money from competing interests, the donations cancel out each other.

Corporate lobbyists and legislators argue that political action committees have given thousands of working people an opportunity to influence the political process by voting their dollars on mass.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Exhibition of Schneider Glass May Fuel Demand

PARIS — There are few places in the world where it is possible to contemplate a cross-section of an artist's objects d'art, including loans from important museums, and then walk 50 yards to buy some of them.

The Louvre des Antiquaires, the large antique-dealing center on the Rue de Rivoli opposite the Lou-



Schneider glass bowl on display in Paris show.

SOUTHERN MELIKIAN

vre Museum, is one such place. Even there, though, the occasion is unusual. The declared purpose of the current exhibition, devoted to the glassware produced by Charles Schneider in the workshop near Paris that he and his brother Ernest ran from 1913 to 1940, is not commercial. The exhibition space is managed by the leasing concern that rents the individual shops to the dealers. But the exhibitions have nothing to do with the dealers.

Nathalie Narischkine, the promotion and advertising director of the society—called SAGEC, it was founded, of all institutions, by the British Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund, which bought the location as an investment in 1975—said that she hit upon the idea of holding art exhibitions because it seemed the best way of getting the attention of the media. Antiques and works of art do not because

they are not events, they are just there.

But the beginnings were hard. Narischkine had to face the strong opposition of the French museum world to anything that smacked of commerce. Institutions would not lend—and they were the obvious sources of the major works she thought essential to attract a large public. The first breakthrough took place in 1980, when she got the Museo Nacional de Historia in Chapultepec, Mexico, to lend pieces to an exhibition of French silver from 1830 to 1900. The Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris also contributed. Although things have become a bit easier as her exhibi-

tions have attained respectability, most national museums still aren't forthcoming.

The irony is that dealers are not rushing to lend either. A three-month period is too long for small dealers to forfeit the chance of selling pieces that rate among their finest and represent a substantial investment.

So every exhibition requires a combination of imagination and luck. In the case of Schneider, the most interesting of Narischkine's artistic ventures (the exhibition has just been extended through Oct. 21 in response to requests from schools), she knew the family, and that the family had retained the

pieces accumulated by Charles and Ernest Schneider for their own collection. More than 200 glass pieces, of which 135 are listed and illustrated in the catalog, are thus being shown for the first time in France, with a selection of preparatory drawings.

It is an exhibition that is unlikely to be seen in a museum. Evidence of this is provided by a comparison with a retrospective held in Düsseldorf at the Kunstmuseum in 1981-82, which later traveled to Hannover. A glance at the monograph written by the West German specialist Hilmar Rike, "Schneider France—Glass des Arts Décoratifs," published by Verlag Kunst und Antiquitäten in Hannover to serve as a guide to his Düsseldorf exhibition, is enough to show how different the thrust is in the two shows. In West Germany the emphasis was on big pieces and on the more accomplished creations. Some of these are also to be seen at the Louvre.

They show that Schneider, at the peak of his form, produced in the late 1920s and early 1930s some strikingly modern glass vessels that in boldness of shape and abstract decoration look advanced even today. One, never exhibited, not even in Düsseldorf, is a circular dish with a deep blue circular area inside giving way to red on the outer area, which folds into four edges.

Another piece, a tall vase from the collection of Professor H. H. Hentrich, on loan to the Düsseldorf Kunstmuseum, which agreed to send it to Paris, has undulating wisps of reddish orange floating like clouds on a paler, grayish ground.

A third piece is more traditional in shape, with its spreading foot separated from the compressed spherical body by a molding—the inspiration is probably 16th-century glass from Venice—but the abstract bands of deep purple and mauve floating within the very thick walls among bubbles with touches of brown and orange, and the blue foot, make it, again, a masterpiece of modern glass.

Alas, these and a few more tended to be exceptions. The infinitely versatile Schneider did almost everything, from Art Nouveau hangovers such as realistic fruits to deep greens and blues in his young days when he had just left the Daum workshop, to heavy, metallic-looking shapes in the taste of the 1930s. He also made footed bowls in the fussiest Art Deco style, in gaudy shades of orange unbecomingly associated with purplish-blue for the font.

He produced large quantities of pitchers with rounded bodies and short tubular necks terminated

with outcurving pouring lips borrowed from the repertoire of ancient Greece and Asia. For those he chose sickly blues of pale mauve and pink, with deep blue handles molded separately and applied to the bodies. The Louvre des Antiquaires exhibition shows it all.

One can but gasp in wonder at the contrast between the creativity displayed in the more advanced glass and the vulgarity of a good deal of the rest. Much of it, one suspects, must have been mass-produced, although nothing is to be found on the subject in the uninformative entries, whose purpose seems to describe colors and supply dates without supporting evidence. This kind of objective survey of a craftsman's activity is seldom provided in museum shows. It probably won't harm the commercial fate of Schneider's production. Nowadays the main condition for success is a label, and the Louvre des Antiquaires show has put Schneider on the map.

The effect has just been tested at the Louvre des Antiquaires. One dealer in Art Nouveau and Art Deco, Francine Legrand Kapferer, made an effort to build up a selection of Charles Schneider's glass in time for the opening of the exhibition.

She says that she sold pieces to people who walked straight down to her stand, called L'Opium, from the exhibition on the upper floor. A footed bowl resembling one in the exhibition was bought for 4,500 francs (about \$500) by a couple from Buenos Aires who do not collect—the exhibition of objects of a type they had never seen before had left a deep impression on them. Two pieces were bought by a German collector who was, by contrast, a connoisseur. He acquired in particular a footed bowl, a type that was not yet represented in his collection.

There must be large numbers of Schneider pieces in private hands. Legrand Kapferer says she keeps getting inquiries from French people who describe the pieces they have and want to know what they are worth, although they usually add they are not selling them. Right now the bracket for the inferior type of Schneider glass is between 2,000 to 5,000 francs, depending on shape, color and size. Many are bound to turn up at the first Art Deco sales in the fall, when Drouot reopens.

The really significant test will be when one of the avant-garde pieces from his production is laid out on the block. My guess is that Schneider's glass could do as well if not better than that of Maurice Marinot, the great modern glassmaker of the Art Deco age.



Pol Bury with one of his water sculptures.

The Kinetic Conceptions of Pol Bury

By John G. H. Oakes

BERDREAUVILLE, France — Calling artist Pol Bury "kinetic" is like calling water wet. The Belgian sculptor is not a man of superlatives. Here, an hour or so outside Paris, in the farmhouse that Bury and his American wife have converted into an atelier, he seems at ease, content to let a visitor wander about and experience his work.

The house and grounds are haunted by the barely perceptible sounds of clicking, twitching mechanical sculptures. The periphery of a wooden table sighs and breathes gently, bronze cubes and balls move mysteriously on their board. A pair of old shoes—empty—make the motions of walking.

Hailed as the inheritor of the Calder tradition, Bury, 62, has set today's standard for the definition of kinetic—moving or movable art. "My work is formal," Bury said, meaning that he is concerned with forms. "It is not symbolic."

But this is abstraction with a human face—the face may be the viewer's, staring back in the highly polished metallic surfaces of one of Bury's sculptures. "I want to give back the image, but changed," he said. "I want the viewer to see his own image transformed."

"It's the same old problem of art," he continued, explaining his current interest in reflective surfaces. "I am trying to give a new angle, to see things in a new way." The language of shifting perspectives—art in motion—has been important to him throughout his career.

He is wary of success. "I think the danger for an artist is to get too repetitive," he said. A writer with a dozen titles to his credit, he argues against the "aesthetocracy" of the art market in his latest book, titled "Les Galités de l'esthétique" (The Galities of Aesthetics). "I try to amuse myself and not to worry what's in fashion."

As a young painter, Bury allied himself with the Surrealists. In 1950, after a few years as a participant in the COBRA (for Copenhagen, Brussels, and Amsterdam) group—the postwar revitalization of Surrealism to which artists as Pierre Alechinsky, Karel Appel and Agger Jom belonged—Bury saw a Calder exhibit at the Galerie Maeght and became an instant convert to kinetic art. He brought to it his spontaneity and dry humor, both of which had been nurtured by Surrealism.

From the early 1950s, he experimented with various forms of movement in art, crossing the boundary between sculpture and painting with his "Mobile Planes," his first works of kinetic art. One colored shape was laid on another, on a single axis, permitting a spectator to rearrange the work.

Combining a Surrealist's fascination with the strangeness of everyday life and his newfound passion for movement, he experimented with "distortions" photographic representations of familiar objects—New York's Guggenheim Museum, the Statue of Liberty, the Eiffel Tower, or human faces, rearranged and twisted. The result is at once disturbing and comic.

Soon Bury was incorporating small motors in his works. It was in this period, the early 1960s, that he gave up painting, moved to France and concentrated on sculpting. For Bury, painting after Yves Klein is "superfluous."

"Since we arrived at monochrome painting, I believe we can't go much further," he said. (He doesn't mind talking generalities, although talking about his own work seems to pain him.) Even before Klein, he said, the end was in sight for painting. "Art changed totally with the advent of photography. Before photography, painting had to tell a story. Now, it's just painting."

Why hide the mechanisms? "Be-

cause," he said, "it's not necessary. It would distract people who came to see my work. It would be as if you saw the skeleton and muscles of someone who was walking."

In Bury's work, cubes raise and lower, wooden sculpture rattles, mirrors rotate—him slowly, quietly, never at the frantic pace of a Jean Tinguely creation. The sculp-

tures demand time of the viewer, but even as they demand it, they give it: standing hypnotized in front of a rotating mirror, or listening to the soothing, arrhythmic pulse of a Bury fountain removes the viewer to a slow-motion universe. It is perhaps for this reason that Bury's sculptures, as clearly manmade as they are, look so well in outdoor settings.

Extraordinary Drawings of Watteau on Show in Washington

By John Russell

WASHINGTON — Something extraordinary in the way of an exhibition of paintings and drawings can be seen at the National Gallery in Washington. It includes a figure of Pierrot that is one of the most poignant studies of alienation to be found in all European painting. It also includes a direct and unambivalent evocation of what it feels like to be a wounded soldier who has been left behind after a battle, and some investigations of beggary that can rank with Rembrandt. It ends with a former shop sign that has come to be regarded as one of the most beautiful pictures that ever was painted.

The author of these works, and of everything else in the show, is Antoine Watteau (1684-1721), who for many people is a painter of dainty little pictures, all silks and satins and stylized flirtations, that belong to an age long vanished and not always regarded.

And, of course, it is perfectly true that Watteau painted what looks at first glance to be a world of artificial comedy in which no dress is ever worn twice and all couples pair off happily. If the action takes place in the open air, as it often does, mosquitoes will over have been heard of and the grass beneath the lovers is always sweet, and soft, and dry. There are paintings like this in the exhibit, and very seductive many of them are.

But the case of Watteau is like the case of his near-contemporary Marivaux. What looks to be merely elegant turns out to touch on every note in the gamut of human feeling and to make them all sing out in time. Watteau was as sensitive to the tongue-tied lover, whom not even Cupid himself could bring to the point of declaration, as he was to the courtesans, the failures of judgment and the lumbering deceptions for which an amount of superfine tailoring can make up.

It is also important to know that Watteau had seen at first hand what it was to be bundled off to the wars as an apprentice soldier. He had also seen at first hand what it was like to have nothing to eat, to have your savings reduced to nothing by a scoundrel, and to come back minus a leg from one of the most ghastly of recorded battles. He had seen men walk in terror of plague, and seen others reduced by famine to cannibalism. Though a careful student of high fashion when the occasion called for it, he gave their full share of human dignity to the refugees from Savoy



Watteau's "Le Savoyard" (detail), in red and black chalk.

who lived in Paris on the edge of starvation as shoeshine boys, knife grinders and chimney sweeps.

Furthermore, and much as he clearly enjoyed painting the silks and satins of which he is to this day an unrivaled master, he gave equal time to the precise look of a pilgrim, all rags and tatters, on the road back from Santiago de Compostella. And in a sensitive way he could paint and draw the naked female figure just about as well as anyone who ever lived. Not only did he do that, but (in the words of Pierre Rosenberg of the Louvre, co-organizer of the exhibition) he "conveys a respect for the model and a distinction that is his alone."

A great Watteau exhibition must also suggest that Watteau was a Parisian by adoption. In fact he got to Paris when he was 16 and lived there for much of the rest of his life. He arrived at the time when Parisian taste was displacing the taste of Versailles and the Parisian theater was a world in full ebullition, with new forms, new faces, new stock characters, new rules and regulations and a new impact upon intelligent young people.

Watteau moved in and out of the theater in ways peculiar to himself, turning illusion and reality inside out and putting them back to back. Though he would seem to have

been anything but gregarious, he had a wide acquaintance in Paris. That acquaintance included actors, musicians, amateurs and collectors of painting, dealers, painters and sculptors, the future court physician to the English royal family, a distinguished architect, a Swedish nobleman who over tired of buying Watteau drawings and at least two exceptional Venetians.

These people in combination account for at any rate a part of the variety of human understanding, and of human entanglement, that we can find in this exhibition. Watteau is not an artist who can be judged in photograph or reproduction, and a major exhibition is therefore a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the enthusiast—and also for the organizer, who can bring together works that may normally be several thousand miles apart and compare them afresh.

The less happy result of Rosenberg's wide-minded and speculative policy is that Watteau the painter may seem to the layman to have had a great many ups and downs. An exhibition that has been devised in part as a proving ground for contested cases is a different thing from an exhibition that is devised to give unblemished delight. (Rosenberg does not hesitate to say that he dislikes at least one of the paintings that are on view.)

From this, new ideas and new assessments are bound to follow. They are likely to make lively reading. It is a fact of life, and one amply borne out by the catalog, that the more people learn about Watteau the less likely they are to agree with one another.

By sharing the show with Paris and West Berlin, the National Gallery ensured a high degree of cooperation from the basic European holdings of Watteau. The show will, by the way, differ from place to place, and many important paintings for one reason or another could not come to Washington. Anyone who wants, for instance, to see the Watteaus from the Hermitage, or to compare the Paris and the Berlin versions of the "Embarkation for Cythera" side by side, will have to go to Paris.

When he came to choose the paintings for the show, Rosenberg went about it in a way that will fascinate those who know something of Watteau already but may discover the layman. Naturally he included masterpieces, both large and small, like the "Enseigne de Gersaint" (a shop sign that once hung above a dealer's shop on the Pont de Notre Dame in Paris), the "Shepherds," the "Prelude to a Concert," the "Peaceful Love" and the celebrated "Embarkation" from Berlin, the "Pierrot," also called "Gilles," the "Diana at her Bath" and half a dozen others from Paris, the "Mezzetin" from the Metropolitan Museum, the lately acquired "Happy Age, Goldo Age" from Fort Worth and the "Pleasures of the Dance" from Dulwich in London.

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"Joy of Sex," directed by Martha Coolidge, depicts a bunch of American senior high school students desperately trying to lose their virginity, and all the trials and tribulations this involves. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times says "If Joy of Sex is good for anything, it is as a great screen test for five or six charming young actors, who get the better of material that is dumb, gross, offensive and only marginally funny."

Directed by Richard Franklin, "Clock and Dagger" concerns Davey Osborne (Henry Thomas), a young boy caught up in the fantasy world of his computer game, with his father (Dabney Coleman) as his imaginary playmate. Davey manages to get caught up in a real adventure, involving pilfered government secrets, a murdered scientist and villains who are after Da-

ve's hide. The secrets are seen in the form of computer-generated aeronautical plans, contained on a microchip that someone has hidden inside a "Clock and Dagger" game. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says the film is "clever and enjoyable... and has been directed very playfully."

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August

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September

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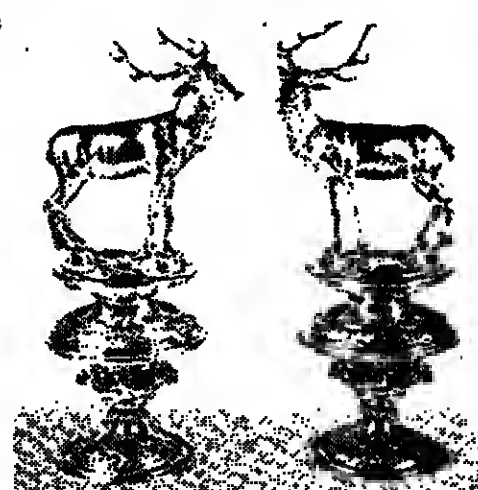
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SPORTS

White Sox Rally but Fall to Yankees

United Press International
NEW YORK — After battling back from a 7-0 deficit, the Chicago White Sox failed to cash in on scoring chances in the eighth and ninth innings and fell to the New York Yankees, 7-6, Thursday night.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Carlton Fisk hit a two-run homer in the eighth to cut New York's lead to 7-6. After a one-out throw to end the threat.

Vance Law led off the ninth with a single and took third on Julio Cruz's single. Dymkowski grounded to second baseman Tim Lincecum, who nailed Law at the plate. Righty then struck out Roy Smalley, and Carlton Fisk fled to right to end the game.

New York jumped on the White Sox starter, Tom Seaver (11-7), for six earned runs or nine hits in 3 1/2 innings.

Royals 5, Brewers 4
 In Kansas City, Willie Wilson's one-out RBI single capped a two-run ninth-inning rally that helped the Royals hand Milwaukee its 11th loss in 12 games, 5-4.

Indians 7, Orioles 5

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton hit his 24th homer and drove in the winning run with a fifth-inning double to rally the Indians to a 7-5 victory over Baltimore.

Rangers 7, Red Sox 3

In Arlington, Texas, Frank Tanana pitched a five-hitter and Gary Ward highlighted a four-run seventh with a two-run double to lead the Rangers to a 7-3 victory over Boston.

A's 5, Angels 4

In Anaheim, California, Davey Lopes' two-run single capped a three-run sixth inning, and Bill Caudill recorded his 26th save to preserve the A's 5-4 victory over California.

Mariners 6, Twins 5

In Seattle, Phil Bradley scored from third on a wild pitch by reliever Ron Davis with two out in the bottom of the 10th inning to lead the Mariners to a 6-5 triumph over Minnesota.

Expos 1, Cubs 0

In the National League, at Montreal, Andre Dawson's two-out single scored Tim Lincecum in the 10th inning to break the Cubs' six-game winning streak as the Expos beat Chicago, 1-0.

Phillies 2, Cardinals 1

In Philadelphia, Kiko Garcia singled home Greg Gross from second base with two out in the bottom of the 13th to lift the Phillies to a 2-1 victory over St. Louis.

Dodgers 1, Braves 0

In Atlanta, Orel Hershiser (8-4) pitched a four-hitter over 8 1/2 innings, and Greg Brock hit a fourth-inning homer to lead Los Angeles over the Braves, 1-0.

Reds 8, Padres 0

In Cincinnati, Jeff Russell (5-12) pitched a five-hitter, and Dave Parker drove in five runs with a grand slam and a single to boost the Reds to their third straight victory over San Diego, 8-0.

Pirates 11, Mets 0

In New York, Rick Rhoden allowed just two hits and was backed by Johnny Ray's four hits and Tony Pena's three RBIs as Pittsburgh routed the Mets, 11-0.

Astros 6, Giants 0

In Houston, Mike LaSalle hurled a six-hitter and Craig Reynolds hit a bases-loaded triple to highlight a four-run second inning that propelled the Astros to a 6-0 victory over San Francisco.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

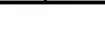
MEDALS



Gold Silver Bronze Total

United States	17	14	11	42
West Germany	11	15	18	44
Canada	8	11	10	29
China	7	7	7	21
Great Britain	4	4	10	18
Japan	7	7	11	25
Poland	4	4	7	15
France	4	3	12	19
Sweden	2	7	13	22
Finland	2	7	13	22
South Korea	3	4	13	20
Netherlands	3	4	13	20
New Zealand	2	4	13	19
Yugoslavia	2	4	13	19
Brazil	1	3	13	17
Switzerland	1	3	13	17
Norway	1	3	13	17
Belgium	1	3	13	17
Denmark	1	3	13	17
Austria	1	3	13	17
Italy	1	3	13	17
Greece	1	3	13	17
Spain	1	3	13	17
Morocco	1	3	13	17
Colombia	1	3	13	17
Ivory Coast	1	3	13	17
Lebanon	1	3	13	17
Poland	1	3	13	17
Venezuela	1	3	13	17

CANOEING



1. (Gold) Ian Ferguson, New Zealand, 1:04.12.5 (Silver) Lars-Erik Andersson, Sweden, 1:04.13.2 (Bronze) Bernard Branson, France, 1:04.14.1

2. (Gold) Vasilio Dotsis, Romania, 1:04.17.2 (Silver) David Ussler, Britain, 1:04.18.2 (Bronze) Daniele Sestini, Italy, 1:04.19.2

3. (Gold) New Zealand, 1:04.21.2 (Silver) Sweden, 1:04.22.2 (Bronze) Canada, 1:04.23.2

4. (Gold) New Zealand, 1:04.24.2 (Silver) Sweden, 1:04.25.2 (Bronze) Canada, 1:04.26.2

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SPORTS

Thompson Captures 2d Decathlon Gold

By Robert Pachet
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — Daley Thompson missed the world record in the decathlon by one point Thursday night but won his second straight Olympic gold medal in the event with 8,797 points.

In one of those twists of figures that make track and field incomprehensible to the common man, Thompson will become the world record holder off this performance on April 1, when revised tables for the decathlon go into effect.

Thompson, representing Britain, did not much care about the record. "I was never coming for the world record," he said. "All I wanted to do was to win. The world record wasn't so important here."

Valerie Brisco-Hooks of the United States got her second gold medal of these Games by winning the 200 meters in the Olympic record time of 21.81. She became the first athlete in Olympic history — man or woman — to win both the 200 and 400 meters. On Saturday she will try to win a third gold, in the 4x400 relay.

In Thursday night's only other final, Anisoara Stancu of Romania won the women's long jump at 22 feet 10 inches (6.96 meters). Carol Lewis, one of the favorites in the event, failed to qualify for the final. Jürgen Finsen of West Germany, who set the pentathlon world record of 8,798 points two months ago, finished second here with 8,673. Siegfried Wentz of West Germany was third at 8,412.

Thompson was assured of victory after clutch performances in the discus and pole vault. He threw the discus 152-9 (46.56 meters) on his final try for 810 points. Then he did a back flip in the vault pit after clearing 16-4. He later raised that mark to 16-4 3/4 for 1,052 points. But in the concluding 1,500 meters, needing 4:34.80 to top Hingsen's mark, he managed only 4:35.00. If it was a disappointment, Thompson hid it well, taking a victory lap while he waved a British flag to the crowd.

"I was just running as I felt," he said. "The crowd [of 84,426] was enjoying it so much and I had a good time. It's not often you have that many people appreciating what we do. I've never seen that big a crowd in my life."

Thompson said he intended to continue in the decathlon and go for a third gold medal in 1988. "In the Olympic atmosphere my motivation level rose to what it used to be when I started," he said. "The motivation was missing in the last few meets."

When the new tables become effective, revising the points in most of the events, Thompson's total here will rise to 8,846. Hingsen's current world mark will be converted to 8,831.

Brisco-Hooks trimmed two hundredths of a second from Evelyn Ashford's U.S. record. Only East German Marita Koch, the world record holder at 21.71, and Marlies Göhr have gone faster.

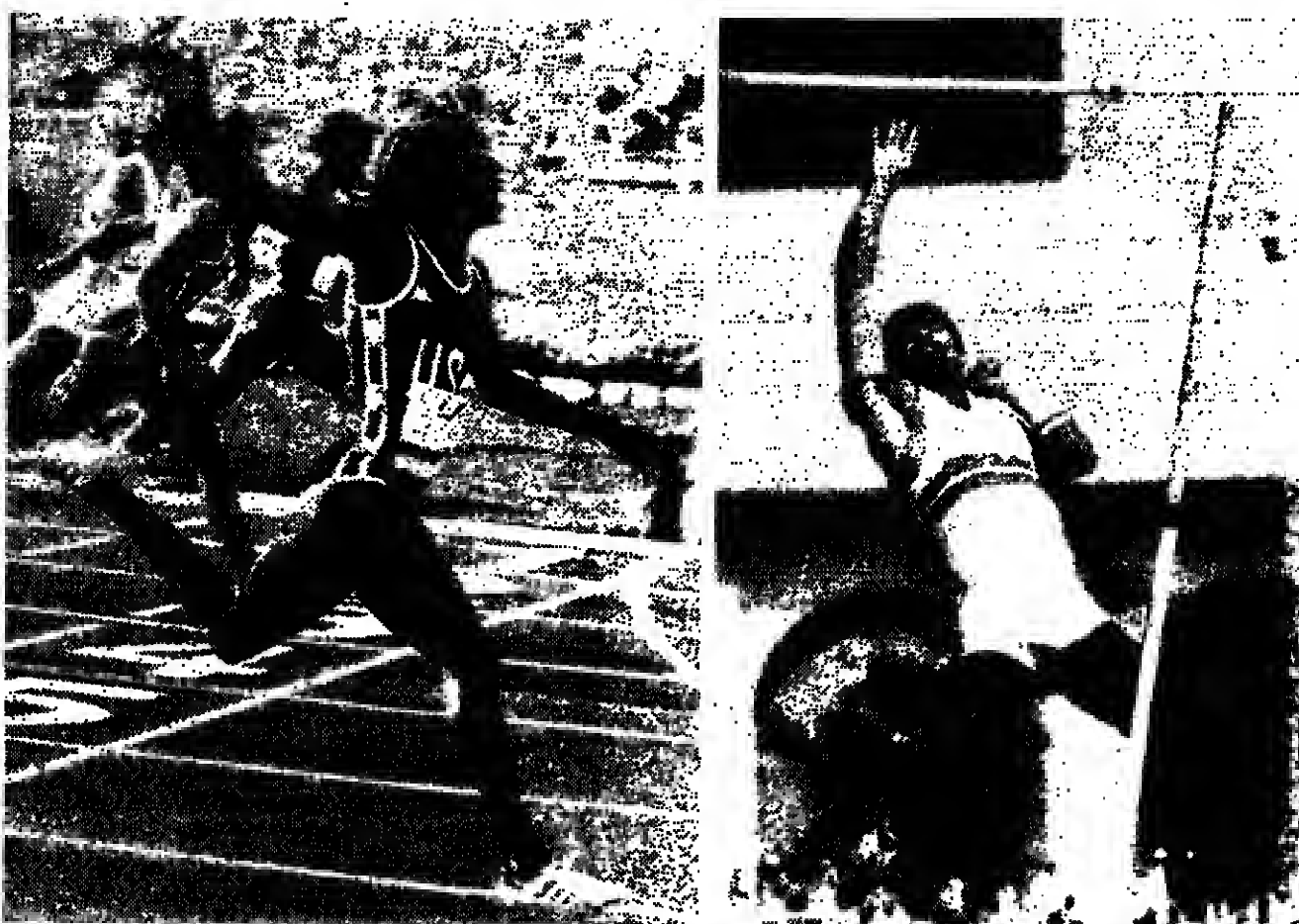
The victory gave a boost to motherhood and dieting, both of which were credited for the remarkable comeback that has earned Olympic-record victories in the 200 and 400.

"I know for a fact [having a baby] gave me extra strength, and my recovery rate is better," said Brisco-Hooks, 24, who gave birth to a son in 1982. "It is easier for me to do a workout now."

Florence Griffith took the silver in 22.04. Marlene Otters of Jamaica, expected by some experts to win the gold, shaded Kathryn Cook of Britain for third.

Griffith led after the first 100, but Brisco-Hooks covered the second 100 in 10.61, an amazing split considering that Ashford's world record in the 100 is 10.79.

Stancu was the star of the long-jump field. Vali Ionescu, her Romanian teammate, was second at 22-4 1/4, and Susan Hearnshaw took the bronze at 22-3 3/4, edging Angela Thacker by three-quarters of an inch.



DIGGING FOR GOLD — Valerie Brisco-Hooks winning the 200 meters; Daley Thompson pole vaulting in decathlon.

South Africa Sends Team Of Spectators

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — South Africa, banned from competing in the Olympics, has sent 25 of its top athletes to watch the Games, in which two former South African citizens, Zola Budd and Sydney Maree, have been touted as medal contenders. The athletes were flown to Los Angeles by the South African Amateur Athletics Union, headed by Charles Nienowoud.

Maree, a black who recently took U.S. citizenship, withdrew from the 1,500-meter track race because of injury. Budd, a white who is now a

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British subject, qualified for the women's 3,000-meter final. Among the South Africans in the crowd are Ernest Seleke, a marathon runner, and Peter Ngobeni, a sprinter — both world-class athletes.

South Africa has not been permitted to compete in the Olympics since 1960 because of its policy of apartheid. Nienowoud said he had no plans to meet International Olympic Committee officials in Los Angeles, and when asked if he had any cause for optimism about South Africa returning to the Olympic movement, he replied: "None whatsoever." (Reuters)

Greek sports officials are upset because the former King Constantine of Greece was announced as the "King of Greece" in front of 12,500 spectators at an Olympics awards ceremony. The monarchy was abolished in Greece by a referendum in December 1974, in which Greeks voted to establish a parliamentary republic.

Constantine, a gold medal-winning judo player in 1960, presented the gold, silver and bronze medals to the women's volleyball teams of China, the United States and Japan on Wednesday. (AP)

Olympic pin fever is sweeping the Summer Games. Thousands of Olympic pins are being bought and sold and swapped every day. At the official stands, prices range from \$4 to \$6, but in the traders' market a routine price is \$20, while \$100 is common and some go for \$1,500.

There may be up to 4,000 different Olympic pins. Each competing country has a pin, and some, notably China, have a series of pins. There is a pin for each sport, and some training squads have their own pins. Every Olympic sponsor and every organization associated with the Games has a pin. (AP)

The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's commissioner for soccer, Alan Rothberg, is upset about the minimal television coverage his sport is getting.

"They've made their programming decision and it's their decision to make," he said, referring to the ABC network officials. "But they choose to ignore the attendance factor." Soccer attendance has surpassed 1.2 million. (LAT)

A rare opportunity presented itself when Luigi Quacchi of Italy was refereeing a boxing match between Shin Joon Sop of South Korea and Aristides Gonzalez of Puerto Rico. Shin connected with a solid combination, Gonzalez's legs turned to rubber and Quacchi moved in to give him a standing eight-count.

But at that instant, Gonzalez lashed out with a right and the "South Korean hit the canvas." The tall, balding Italian separated the contestants in opposite corners. Arms extended and pointing, he gave each a standing eight-count, kicking off the numbers like a symphony conductor.

"Twenty-seven years ago, when I appeared before the chief of examiners [to become a referee], I was asked what a double count is," Quacchi said. "I told him."

He beamed, as if suddenly having reached the pinnacle of his profession. "After 27 years, it finally happened." (AP)



U.S. Wrestlers Warned for Brutality

Mark Schultz of the United States pinned Resat Karabachak of Turkey in 30 seconds in their 180-pound weight class bout. But wrestling officials Thursday set aside the victory, ruling that Schultz had used an illegal arm lock against Karabachak, who suffered a fractured elbow. Both Schultz and his brother, Dave, were charged with "excessive brutality" after sending their opponents to the hospital. A special official was assigned to monitor their matches. Dave Schultz, competing at 163 pounds, had pinned Savan Segdi of Yugoslavia, who suffered a knee injury. The dispute was the only bad news for U.S. freestyle wrestlers. Bobby Weaver pinned his 105 1/2-pound opponent, Takashi Irie of Japan, for one gold; Randy Lewis outscored Kosel Akashi of Japan in the 136 1/2-pound class for a second; and Ed Banach completed the sweep, beating Japan's Akira Ohta in the 198-pound class.

For Some Athletes, An Olympic Gold Can Be Worth Millions

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — As Ernesto Canto of Mexico strode around the track of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum last week, a commanding lead in the 20-kilometer walk assured him of an Olympic gold medal, thousands of his countrymen thunderously cheered him on, "Viva Canto! Viva Mexico!"

But a handful of people in the Coliseum did not cheer. They only stared at his shoes.

Shortly before the Games began, Canto had stopped wearing Nike athletic shoes, made in the United States, and had switched to shoes made by Adidas Co. of West Germany. Now, in his moment of triumph, he was suddenly worth a lot more to Adidas. It was a victory in the Olympic-shoe wars that would never be commemorated with a victory ceremony.

At the Los Angeles Games, much of the gold at stake is not being worn around the necks of the victors. Star athletes are vying for exposure and fame that will reward them with lucrative contracts to endorse athletic shoes, clothing and other merchandise. They seek the kind of fame that will enable them to serve as spokesmen for consumer products, and even earn them jobs as television broadcasters.

For most of them, the gold rush begins after the Games, but for some, prospecting began long ago. Advisers to at least two members of the U.S. Olympic team — Carl Lewis, the track and field star who hopes to win four gold medals here, and the boxer Mark Breland — acknowledged that years ago they drafted detailed marketing plans aimed at using the Olympics to transform their clients into national heroes and thereby enhance their value in the marketplace.

During their performances at the Games, Lewis and Breland both have been booed by some fans for excessive caution in their performances, a caution some critics have blamed on a determination not to reduce their post-Olympics commercial value.

According to manufacturers and advisers, the value of post-Olympic endorsements and appearances is likely to be worth many millions of dollars to U.S.

track stars such as Lewis, Edwin Moses, Evelyn Ashford and Mary Decker.

Largely as a result of a carefully orchestrated plan to make Breland known, an Olympic gold medal could bring the boxer \$250,000 in his first professional fight, according to his adviser, Shelby Finkel. Sugar Ray Leonard, a relatively lesser known boxer who burst into prominence at the 1976 Montreal Games, earned \$40,000 for his professional debut.

"A lot of companies are after superior athletes as spokesmen," said Tony Lunt, an executive of the Association of National Advertisers. "If Carl Lewis gets his four medals, he'll be a very hot property."

What is different from the past, say people close to the U.S. Olympic team, is that some star athletes have begun to plan in advance how to capitalize on their Olympic prominence. At the same time, the relaxation of previously rigid rules on amateurism has made it legitimate for athletes to seek money. For track athletes, for example, the money goes into a trust fund.

Few athletes will disclose how much they receive for endorsements, commercials and race appearances. In one recent exception, Moses, whose value as a celebrity is rooted in his 105 consecutive victories in the 400-meter hurdles, acknowledged that he made more than \$457,000 last year for endorsing Adidas products, in appearance fees and from other sources.

His value is expected to continue to jump by several hundred thousand dollars this year and will grow as long as his winning streak continues. Asked this week if he would compete in the 1988 Olympics, Moses said, "Unfortunately, I might have to," implying that he might be compelled to do so by his long-term contract with Adidas.

Shoe manufacturers are a source of much of the money received by

track and field athletes (as well as many in professional tennis and other sports). A good performance will result in a bigger check each month, said Jim Welch, a Nike spokesman, while athletes who perform poorly during the Olympics can expect payments to be reduced or ended.

Lewis is generally believed to have one of the most lucrative shoe endorsement contracts, but his manager, Joe Douglas, says he is trying to use the Olympics to broaden his celebrity status beyond those who buy shoes.

No athlete has done more preparation and planning to exploit his Olympic fame this year than Lewis, who is seeking to repeat the achievement of Jesse Owens at the 1936 Olympics by winning gold medals in the 100- and 200-meter dashes, the long jump and the 400-meter relay.

But while preparing for the effort to capitalize on his Olympic fame, Lewis has been the target of criticism from some quarters for purportedly unseemly behavior by an amateur athlete.

Douglas, for example, has been accused by some newspaper reporters and editors of trying to manipulate news about Lewis and to isolate him from the general press while he and Lewis have offered interviews to broadcasters and select publications.

Criticism from some other athletes and others here that Lewis is using his quest for four gold medals for personal and financial gain, not to demonstrate excellence in sport, surfaced this week when Lewis won the long-jump competition with a leap of 28 feet 1/4 inch (8.54 meters).

As a capacity crowd waited for him to attempt to beat Bob Beamon's 16-year-old world record of 29-2 1/4, Lewis tried one more jump, fouled, and then passed the rest of his attempts, provoking boos from many in the Coliseum. Later, Lewis refused to talk to reporters, as is customary at the Olympics.

At his only news conference held since he began his quest for four gold medals, Lewis seemed to try hard to stress that he was above such mercenary considerations. "I compete only for myself, my country and all the glory goes to God," he said.

A Late Punch Knocks U.S. Boxer Out of Final

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — After a full day of controversial decisions by judges and juries, and complaints about U.S. fighters getting preferential treatment, Evander Holyfield said he knew a U.S. fighter "would get a raw deal down the line."

Holyfield, the U.S. light heavyweight, was only three minutes away from the chance to fight for a gold medal on Saturday when he knocked out Kevin Barry of New Zealand, but was disqualified by Yugoslavian referee Gligorije Novic for throwing the punch during a break.

Because Barry was counted out for a blow to the head he cannot fight on Saturday, which means Anton Jospovic of Yugoslavia — who won the other bracket — will win the gold medal by walkover.

The U.S.A. Amateur Boxing Federation filed an official protest with the International Amateur Boxing Association.

Holyfield was ahead on the scorecards of all five judges with five seconds left in the second round when the two fighters were in a clinch in mid-ring.

The official, who would not be interviewed, apparently said "stop" before Holyfield threw the punch that knocked Barry down and out. Television replays showed that he had twice yelled "stop" before Holyfield's telling blow.

"The ref had to be pulling for [Barry]," Holyfield said, "because he called for the break after I threw the punch. I was in the middle of a combination. The New Zealand fighter walked me to my corner and

said I won the fight fair and square and that he was sorry."

Earlier, even North American patriots felt their sensibilities had been flagrantly assaulted by three controversial jury decisions that enabled an U.S. and two Canadian boxers to win semifinal bouts and advance to Saturday's gold medal round.

Canada's Shawn O'Sullivan, favored by many to win the 156-pound division, lost to Christophe Tiozzo of France, by a 3-2 count from the judges. But the rotating five-member jury, which must review all 3-2 judgements, reversed the score, 4-1, for O'Sullivan.

Henry Tillman, a U.S. heavyweight, advanced only after a jury unanimously overturned the judges' 3-2 decision in favor of Angelo Musone of Italy.

And Willie DeWit, a Canadian heavyweight, won his fight, 3-2, over Arnold Vanderijde of the Netherlands. But this time the jury upheld the decision by a 5-0 count.

After his loss to O'Sullivan, Tiozzo cried in the ring, but insisted on coming to the ovens conference to ask U.S. journalists if they thought he won the fight. "Can I please ask the American journalists their opinion?" he pleaded with a translator. When dozens of U.S. reporters and even some Canadians shouted, "You won," and gave Tiozzo the thumbs-up sign, he said, "Merzi," and wiped his tears.

Vanderijde said after his loss to DeWit, "I lost because of who I was fighting."

Donald Hull, president of the International Amateur Boxing Association, said he has been scrutinizing the scoring of each judge and jury member by computer

"day by day" and has "no indication that anyone is favoring North American fighters."

But Hull expressed surprise over the jury decision that took victory away from Musone and gave it to Tillman. "I don't see how five jury members could look at that fight and all agree," Hull said. "I thought it would be a split, 3-2."

Tillman's victory was loudly booed and the crowd gave Musone a standing ovation when he left the ring weeping openly, having to settle for a bronze medal.

For the first 11 days of this boxing competition, Americans waved flags and chanted "U.S.A., U.S.A." so loud and so often that boxers from other countries admitted to being intimidated.

That may have worked on the minds of judges and jury members as much as the boxers.

In Archery, Unranked Competitor From Indonesia Hits the Bull's Eye

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1957, O.K. Smathers paid his way to the world archery championships in Prague because he failed to make the U.S. team. Then he made the trip worth the overseas investment: He won the world title.

In 1983, Belgium's Marnix Vervinck finished eight points behind Darrell Pace and Rick McKinney of the United States to place third in the world championships though he had never shot among the world's best before.

It happens at every major tournament: An unknown blossoms into a contender. And the 1984 Olympic archery tournament is no different. The man who has stirred the emotions of the experts is Indonesia's Suradi Rukimin, who is in sixth place after the first of two FITA (International Archery Federation) rounds were completed Thursday.

He is only eight points from third place Hiroshi Yamamoto of Japan. Rukimin, 25, an architecture student, lives from Ujung Pandang on the island of South Sulawesi. He had the advantage of living near the island's only archery field where his brother-in-law was coaching. But he had never met an international field before the start of Wednesday's Olympic competition.

"I had never even heard of him," said Pace, the two-day leader. "Guys come out of nowhere in this kind of competition."

"This is very important for our national association for me to shoot at a high level," said Rukimin, whose best is a respectable 2,465. "I'm not nervous at all about competing against Pace and McKinney. I know who they were before I came, but I worry about the target, not the competition."

But even Indonesia's coach, Edward Rahantoknam, is surprised by his archer's performance. Rukimin's highest placing at a major tournament was fourth at the Asian Games last year.

"Because this is a big competition, there is a mental situation," Rahantoknam said. "This is why I think it is surprising that he is doing so well. But he has the talent."

Said U.S. Coach John Williams: "Because archery is an individual sport there's always room for someone to pop up. But I don't think anyone is going to catch Darrell and Rick. I came in thinking they would run away from everybody and they are."

OLYMPIC BRIEFS

Swede Is a Double Winner in Kayak

LAKE CASITAS, California (AP) — Agneta Andersson won the 500-meter kayak singles Friday, then teamed with Anna Olsson to win the kayak pairs over the same distance to capture Sweden's first two gold medals of the Olympics.

New Zealand's Ian Ferguson also scored a double gold, in the men's 500-meter kayak race, and with Paul MacDonald in the doubles.

Larry Cain of Canada won the men's 500-meter singles for Canadian canoeing, and Matija Ljubek and Mirko Nisovic of Yugoslavia won the Canadian doubles.

West Germany Wins Team Dressage

ARCADIA, California (AP) — Reiner Klimke rode a brilliant test on Ahlerich on Thursday, pulling West Germany past Switzerland and giving the West German riders the Olympic gold medal in team dressage.

Klimke, 48, scored 1,797 out of a possible 2,500 as the West German team amassed a score of 4,955. Switzerland took the silver with 4,673, and Sweden the bronze with 4,630.

The top 12 riders were competing for individual medals Friday.

South Korean Captures Judo Crown

LOS ANGELES (AP) — South Korea captured its second gold medal in Olympic judo Thursday, when Hyung-zoo Ha defeated Douglas Vieira of Brazil in the half-heavyweight division. Vieira won the silver medal. Two bronze medals went to Gunter Neureuther of West Germany and Bjarni Fridriksson of Iceland.

A series of upsets had eliminated the favorites. In the first round, Leo White of the United States threw defending Olympic champion Robert Van de Walle of Belgium, who had been widely expected to clinch the gold medal again. Two bouts later, White was overpowered by Fridriksson, who was then beaten by Vieira.

Masato Mihara, the Japanese national champion, did not win a single bout.

Italy Is Victorious in Men's Sabre

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Italy captured its third gold medal in Olympic fencing, defeating France, 9-3, in Thursday's finals of men's sabre competition. France took the silver medal and Romania earned the bronze earlier in the day with a victory over West Germany, 8-7.

Fencing competition continued Friday with men's team epee preliminaries.

U.S. Pair Swims to Synchronized Title

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The U.S. duo of Tracie Ruiz and Candy Costie on Thursday won the gold medal for synchronized swimming, an event making its Olympic debut. The silver medal went to Sharon Hambrook and Kelly Kroyczka of Canada and the bronze to Japan's Saeko Kimura and Mirvako Motoyoshi.

Ruiz and Costie led through all three rounds of the event to run up a total of 195.584. The Canadians finished at 194.234; the Japanese had 187.992.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Indus	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Trans	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	
Comp	1242.34	1237.75	1242.34	+ 4.59	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

N.Y. Stock Prices Close Mixed

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Friday as Wall Street concluded the busiest week in its 192-year history.
 The fourth busiest day on record started with a surge prompted by Thursday's report that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, had declined \$2.6 billion. But some investors were disturbed by Friday's announcement of a 0.3-percent increase in producer prices.
 Blue-chip issues that led the rally over the past three weeks came under profit-taking pressure while other stocks that have been neglected in the initial surge attracted buyers. Brokerage stocks were active.
 The Dow Jones industrial average, up 22 at the outset, fell 5.96 to 1,218.09 after seeing in the afternoon. The average, which soared 27.94 to a six-month high Thursday, rose 16.01 for the week overall.
 In the 12 sessions prior to Friday, the Dow had risen 137.48 points from its 17-month low on July 24. It is still not far from its 1984 high of 1,266.64 set Jan. 5 or its overall record 1,287.20 set Nov. 29, 1983.
 Advancing stocks led declining ones by a ratio of about 2 to 1. Volume was 171 million shares, up from the 131.2 million on Thursday. Friday's volume was the fourth heaviest ever, trailing the record 236.6 million traded Aug. 3, the 203.1 million traded Monday and the 172.8 million that changed hands on Aug. 2.
 The week's volume of 745.5 million shares eclipsed last week's record of 696.2 million.
 "After the big runup since July 24, blue-chips came under pressure and that's not surprising," said Eugene Peroni of Bateman, Eichler, Hill Richards, Los Angeles. "Other issues did better."
 "The market moved up too much, too fast," said Harry Laubacher of Paine Webber. "The Dow had risen about 170 points in about two weeks, which is unheard of."
 Bonds skidded on the government's report on producer prices.
 American Express was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 32 1/2. Merrill Lynch was fifth, off 1/4 to 31.
 Among the other brokerages, First Boston rose 1/4 to 49 1/2. But Paine Webber lost 1/4 to 34 1/2. Dreyfus 1 to 32 1/2 and DLJ Securities 1/2 to 22 1/2.
 National Semiconductor was the second most active issue, unchanged at 15 1/2. IBM, which soared 4 1/2 Thursday, lost 1/4 to 121 1/2. There was speculation IBM is about to introduce a new desktop personal computer.
 AT&T shed 1/4 to 19 1/4 in heavy trading. AT&T asked the FCC for permission to offer new call-routing features.
 Texas Instruments rose 1/4 to 140. Digital Equipment 1/4 to 95 and Sperry 1/4 to 41 1/2. Telephones lost 1 to 26 1/2. Data point 3/4 to 19 1/2. Data General 1/4 to 54 1/2. Motorola 1/4 to 40 1/2 and Cray Research 1/4 to 54.
 General Motors (ex-dividend), which is delaying introduction of its 1985 model Camaro and Firebird cars because of production snags, lost 1/4 to 75 1/2. Ford fell 1/4 to 45 1/2 but Chrysler rose 1/4 to 30 1/2.
 Northrop jumped 1 1/2 to 105 1/2. Northrop declared a 2-for-1 stock split and doubled its quarterly dividend payout.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1				
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
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Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
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Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
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Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
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Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
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Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
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Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
Amgen	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+ 1/4	
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ECONOMIC SCENE

Despite Trade Deficit, U.S. Retains Ability to Compete

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Has the United States lost its ability to compete in world markets? With the U.S. trade deficit having ballooned to an annual rate of \$103.8 billion during the first half of this year, far above last year's record total of \$61.1 billion, worries persist that the sudden surge of optimism on Wall Street is ignoring the persistent troubles of the real economy.

But a new study by the New York Stock Exchange, directed by its chief economist, William C. Freund, contends that the U.S. trade position is much stronger than is generally believed and that the merchandise-trade deficit, which has been growing for the past 11 years, is not an adequate measure of the nation's performance in international markets.

For one thing, the balance of trade, relating exports to imports, does not directly address the level or rate of increase in exports. For instance, between 1964 and 1970, when the United States ran a trade surplus, its exports rose at an annual rate of 4.9 percent. But between 1976 and 1982, when the United States ran deficits, its exports rose 5.8 percent a year. The deficits were caused by a still faster rise in imports.

But a rise in U.S. imports reflects many things other than the industrial proficiency of the nation, especially the rising value of the dollar and the greater rate of growth of the U.S. economy than that of its trading partners. Faster growth here draws in imports from abroad and creates a bigger home market for many products, while slower growth abroad, combined with the rising dollar stemming from higher interest rates, restrains U.S. exports.

Further, if petroleum exports and imports are excluded, the United States ran a nonpetroleum trade surplus every year from 1973 through 1982. In 1983, with the balance of merchandise trade showing a total deficit of \$60.6 billion, petroleum imports were \$58.6 billion and the nonpetroleum trade deficit was only \$2 billion.

Although a few American industries lost ground — notably, steel, autos, textiles and shoes — the study finds that nearly half of 40 United States industry groups had a larger share of world exports in 1982 than in 1972. It says that 23 groups had the largest or second-largest share of world exports in 1982 against 22 in 1972, and imports fell as a share of the U.S. market in 12 groups, with the increase in import penetration 3 percentage points or less in an additional 15 of the 40 groups.

Job losses resulting from foreign-trade factors, the study concludes, have been exaggerated. Fourteen industry groups gained 525,000 jobs as a result of foreign trade. Twenty-six groups lost 1.1 million jobs, but 650,000 of the job losses were concentrated in four industries: apparel; shoes and leather; iron and steel; and motor vehicles. Eliminating those four groups, U.S. foreign trade added 64,000 jobs from 1972 to 1982.

Is "smokestack America" dying? Definitely not, the stock-exchange study concludes, especially in terms of employment. To be sure, shifts from goods to services are going on. The goods-producing sector provided 46 percent of all jobs and 57 percent of output in 1982, compared with 50 percent and 60 percent, respectively, in 1972, and 57 percent and 63 percent in 1962.

But this relative decline of the goods industries appears to be no cause for concern. Rather, the shift from primary production (agriculture and mining) to secondary production (manufacturing), and then from secondary to tertiary (services) was explained and predicted half a century ago by Colin Clark, the Australian economist.

Will there be enough jobs to go around if the shift away from primary and secondary production continues? Using an interindustry model developed by Clapper Almon at the University of Maryland, the study finds that growth should be sufficient to meet job needs and bring down the unemployment rate by 1995. If total real economic output can match the 1952-1972 growth

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Iranians, Saudis Cut Liftings

Oil Prices Seen Stabilizing Now

By Rory Channing

KUWAIT — Saudi Arabia and Iran have put a brake on oil production, and the two countries' total sales have fallen as much as 25 percent during the past few weeks, Gulf oil traders say.

The traders estimate that Saudi output has dropped to about four million barrels a day from more than 5.5 million in early July. They also said that Iran's exports have declined and are expected to average 1.5 million barrels a day in August, down from 1.9 million last month.

The developments are likely to help stabilize prices on the world spot market, which started to recover this week, the traders said. The actions will also ease pressure on British National Oil Corp. to cut prices for North Sea oil, the traders said.

They added that oil markets are likely to be encouraged by a Saudi statement Thursday that the country's output fell to well below 4.5 million barrels a day in July and that the government remained committed to protecting price levels set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The statement, they said, is likely to dispel much of the nervousness that has shaken oil markets over the possibility that the Saudis might suddenly ship large amounts of petroleum under an oil-for-aircraft barter agreement negotiated by the Saudi government recently.

They also said the fact that the announcement said the barter agreement was based on official prices would also bolster market sentiment. That sentiment had already begun to improve after the newsletter Petroleum Intelligence Weekly recently reported that under the agreement the oil deliveries would be stretched over several months.

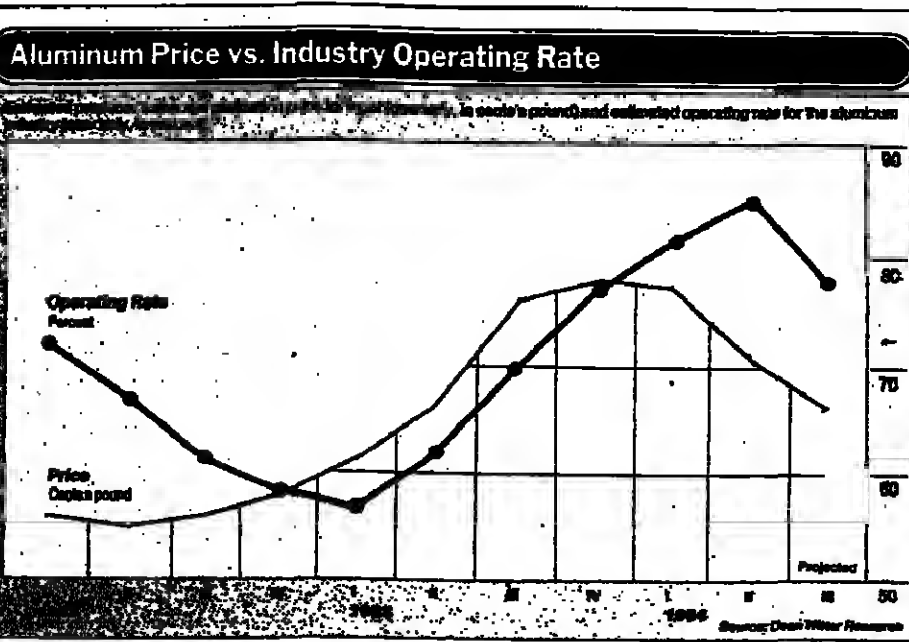
The agreement, under which Saudi Arabia is expected to exchange about 35 million barrels of crude for 10 Boeing 747 airliners and 50 Rolls-Royce engines, has possibly been the major factor undermining the oil market recently, the traders said.

Details of how the agreement is to be implemented are sparse but industry observers speculate that the oil will be delivered to one or more oil traders, who will pay cash to Boeing and Rolls-Royce.

Buyer resistance to current prices also appears to have influenced Iran's and Saudi Arabia's decision to cut output. The U.S. partners in Arabian-American Oil Co., Saudi Arabia's main customer under term contracts, have apparently bought less oil recently at official prices.

Recent low spot-market prices for Iranian oil also make it less attractive to buy under term contracts at a time when Iran is reducing discounts.

Iran has long offered discounts on official OPEC prices to compensate for war-risk insurance charges on tankers sailing to its main oil terminal at Kharg Island.



Price Decline Sets Back Recovery Of the U.S. Aluminum Industry

By Daniel F. Cuff

NEW YORK — A potent recovery by the U.S. aluminum industry has been checked this summer by an unexpected fall in prices.

The industry regained its feet in 1983 after its worst recession — several years of decreasing consumption and heavy losses — and began 1984 with high hopes.

Wall Street analysts urged investors to buy the stocks of major aluminum companies and predicted steady results in a recovering economy. And the major companies did report strong first-half gains.

But the price of aluminum ingot began to weaken. According to J. Clarence Morrison, metals analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., average ingot prices received by domestic aluminum producers peaked at 79 cents a pound (35.6 cents a kilogram) in January, up from prices as low as 41 cents a pound in aluminum's dark days just a few years before.

Now the ingot price has fallen, he said, to an

average of 63 cents a pound. "You can get ingot as low as 57 cents a pound," he said. "But that's not the producer average — you can't buy it in quantity."

One factor in the aluminum ingot price drop has been the strength of the dollar against other currencies. Had its climb abated as most analysts had expected, the U.S. companies would have been more competitive. But with the strong dollar, exports have been hurt and imports, although not a crippling factor in aluminum as they have been in steel and copper, are on the rise.

As a result, "ingot prices have tumbled," said Mary C. Jennings, a metals analyst at Paine Webber Inc. "We had projected some gains, but we didn't expect the dollar to astound everyone with its strength. The net of it now is that we expect some further bad news through the end of the year."

Still, the analysts estimate, the aluminum industry this year will show decent results, and they

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Producer Prices Climbed 0.3% in U.S. During July

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices rose a modest 0.3 percent in July after remaining flat since April, the Labor Department said Friday.

Although the Producer Price Index for finished goods rose slightly more last month than many economists expected, the increase during the first seven months of the year was at an annual rate of 2.9 percent, far below the 4- to 5-percent rate many economists had forecast at the beginning of the year.

The figures "still say inflation is moderate," said Alan Murray, an economist at Citicorp Information Services Inc. "We will see the PPI rising at least as fast as this in the coming months."

"With the expansion in the economy people expect some kind of inflation," said Steven Wood, an economist with Chase Econometrics. "It's still not very much. Inflation clearly is going to remain moderate this year and well into next year."

Gasoline prices had their sharpest fall in 15 months, while food prices rose 1.4 percent, the steepest climb since January, the Labor Department said. Food prices declined 0.6 percent in June and 1.2 percent in May for the highest fall in almost two years.

A 15.1-percent increase in vegetable prices led the food-price rise last month while pork prices rose 8.3 percent. Many economists said meat prices will probably continue to climb after there are declines or small rises in the past few months.

They said such long-term increases often occur because meat consumption generally rises as incomes increase during a recovery.

Beef and veal prices rose 2.6 percent and fish prices rose 6.9 percent after dropping 19 percent the previous month.

Gasoline prices declined 3.1 percent, which is unusual because gasoline prices usually rise during the summer as more motorists take to the highways. However, oil and gasoline prices have been declining since the spring, reportedly because oil-producing nations had increased output in an effort to raise revenues.

Moderation was also seen in prices at the intermediate level — involving goods that have been processed somewhat — and at the crude level. The Producer Price Index for intermediate goods fell 0.2 percent in July after rising 0.4 percent in June.

The index for crude goods, which includes many foods and raw materials, rose 0.1 percent after dropping 1.0 percent in June.

Prices of crude goods have been declining or increasing by small amounts all year, helping keep prices at the finished-goods level moderate. Prices for many commodities have been declining all year in part because of the strength of the dollar, which has made U.S. commodity exports relatively expensive, and because many developing countries, eager to increase their foreign-exchange earnings, have been flooding the markets with some goods.

Jaguar Shares Increased 9% On First Day

United Press International

LONDON — The price of Jaguar PLC shares rose 9 percent on their first day of trading Friday on the London Stock Exchange, closing at 180 pence (\$2.35) a share, up 15 pence from the 165 pence at which they were sold to the public.

Brokers, in an unusual move, were allowed on the floor 10 minutes before the start of trading to try to avoid a scramble.

It was oversubscribed more than eight times, and small investors had to ballot for their allocations in the company.

A minority of brokers said the starting price failed to meet expectations and should have been about 200 pence.

One broker, Christopher Welton, called the price "just about right." The issuing banker, Hill Samuel & Co., called Jaguar's market debut "a success."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, which privatized the company, faced potential criticism over the handling of the issue. If the price was too high, it could have been accused of encouraging speculation. If too low, it could have been accused of selling a state asset at less than its value.

Dollar Up Sharply on Interest Rates As Prices for Gold, Silver Plunge

By Mary Tobin

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rose sharply Friday in hectic trading that gathered momentum when overnight interest rates moved up.

Gold and silver fell steeply. In late trading Friday in New York, the British pound fell to \$1.3085 from Thursday's \$1.3185.

The U.S. currency soared to 2.91 Deutsche marks from 2.8868 DM the previous day. The dollar rose to 243.10 yen from 242.45 yen and it soared to 8,921.0 French francs from the previous day's 8,897.0 francs.

In Zurich, gold finished at \$347.50 an ounce, up from \$345.50 Thursday. In London, it closed at \$348.50, up from \$345.50.

In New York, Republic Bank closed cash gold at \$343 an ounce, down from \$349.25 Thursday. On the Commodity Exchange in New York, gold for delivery this month settled at \$342.80 an ounce, down from \$349.20 on Thursday.

Silver plunged to \$7.63 an ounce from \$7.825 on the cash market. The Comex settled at \$7.633, down from \$7.873.

Dealers said the metals fell on the strong dollar and a drop in the bond market. "The bottom line is

there's no solid support for gold and silver," one dealer said.

The dollar began the day weaker on foreign markets in a continuation of Thursday's selloff in New York.

In European trading Friday, the pound strengthened to \$1.3115 from Thursday's \$1.3105. In Frankfurt, the mark recovered to 2.895 DM from the previous day's 2.9015. In Paris, the dollar eased to 8,903.0 from Thursday's 8,912.0, and in overnight trading in Tokyo, the dollar eased to 242.15 yen from 242.93 yen.

However, it began to rally at the opening in New York and the buying gathered momentum when the federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, rose to 10 1/2 percent.

"There was no real fundamental news and the rise began before the

British Banks Cut Rates Again

The Associated Press

LONDON — Four of Britain's major banks, which are among the world's largest, cut their base lending rates by one-half percentage point Friday, the second such cut in a week.

The cuts in the prime commercial lending rate to 11 percent from 11 1/2 percent came two days after the banks lowered their base rates to 11 1/2 percent from 12 percent.

The cuts were made by Barclays Bank PLC, the largest in bank in Britain, National Westminster Bank PLC, which is the second largest, Midland Bank PLC, which is No. 3 and Lloyds Bank PLC, No. 4.

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CURRENCY RATES
Late interbank rates on Aug. 10, excluding fees.
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Y	Y
Amsterdam	2.229	4.272	12.48	36.48	1.318	5.571	132.78	124.29
Brussels	55.575	9.259	4.544	33.73	17.714	22.99	248.55	2.445
Frankfurt	2.875	3.002	32.40	1.627	86.82	4.947	119.15	1.1725
London (S)	1.215	—	3.761	11.692	2.232	4.278	74.758	2.387
Paris	1.7075	2.33410	61.32	20.55	54.67	36.45	238.58	2.254
New York (C)	1.202	—	2.71	8.22	1.7915	3.277	58.785	2.430
Porto	4.831	11.851	30.737	—	4.972	27.67	15.185	24.70
Tokyo	242.15	319.28	63.94	27.38	12.64	74.6	415.28	9.97
Zurich	2.441	3.2827	84.295	27.485	0.371	74.625	4.1753	1.0554
1 ECU	6.708	6.59	2.2401	4.8771	1.5752	2.234	45.2913	1.8644
1 SDR	1.0187	4.77141	2.9773	1.8949	1.80343	3.2922	2.4462	244.262

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	£	Y	S	Y	Y
Spain	1.6647	1.6647	16.647	0.6647	3.3223	2.2445	—	—
Italy	1.3667	1.3667	13.667	0.5467	2.7335	1.8445	—	—
Australia	1.4971	1.4971	14.971	0.6004	3.0004	2.0004	—	—
Canada	0.7106	0.7106	7.106	0.2842	1.421	0.9473	—	—
Japan	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
South Africa	0.6703	0.6703	6.703	0.2681	1.3405	0.8937	—	—
Sweden	0.1366	0.1366	1.366	0.0546	0.273	0.182	—	—
Norway	0.1366	0.1366	1.366	0.0546	0.273	0.182	—	—
Denmark	0.1366	0.1366	1.366	0.0546	0.273	0.182	—	—
Finland	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Belgium	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Netherlands	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Portugal	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Greece	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
France	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Germany	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Switzerland	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Spain	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Italy	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Australia	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Canada	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Japan	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
South Africa	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Sweden	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Norway	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Denmark	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Finland	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Belgium	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Netherlands	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Portugal	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Greece	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
France	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Germany	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—
Switzerland	0.0074	0.0074	0.074	0.0029	0.0116	0.0077	—	—

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits. Aug. 10

	1M	3M	6M	9M	1Y
Dollar	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
DM	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
FF	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
£	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
Y	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
S	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2
Y	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Asian Dollar Rates Aug. 10

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
11% - 11 1/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

Key Money Rates

	United States	Great Britain	
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Trilogy Abandons 'Wafer Scale' Chip

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Trilogy Ltd., which gave up on its effort to produce a supercomputer last June, has abandoned plans to design, build, and market a high-speed "wafer scale" computer chip.

Gene M. Amdahl, Trilogy's chairman, says the company will instead attempt to design and assemble circuit packages for computer manufacturers from conventional semiconductors.

The decision to drop the wafer-scale chips, which aimed at packaging circuitry on one large chip to extend the power of 100 smaller chips and thus speed data processing, was not entirely a surprise. In June, a few days after Trilogy dropped plans for an innovative mainframe computer, the company said it would not be able to market the wafer chips before 1986.

Analysts said the statement Thursday indicated that Trilogy, once championed by Wall Street and many in the computer industry for daring to outpace ahead of International Business Machines Corp. in large-computer design, had reached its darkest hour.

"It doesn't sound as if the prospects are terribly bright," said John Hart, head of professional services for International Data Corp. in Framingham, Massachusetts, a consulting company.

Mr. Amdahl said in his statement that Trilogy dropped the semiconductor plans because, with so many companies now making semiconductors, "in-house semi-

conductor processing simply is not cost-justified."

Trilogy said it would dismiss about half its 460 employees, most of whom are at its headquarters, in Cupertino, California.

The decision involved all of Trilogy's semiconductor manufacturing operations. They include a \$35-million design center, a \$25-million chip assembly line, and a \$10-million manufacturing site in Ireland.

Mr. Amdahl said in a prepared statement that Trilogy would take a "substantial" write-down of these assets. The figure is to be released in a filing with the Securities and

Exchange Commission next week.

Trilogy initially raised \$80 million from Digital, Sperry, and CII-Honeywell Bull of France, plus an additional \$85 million in venture capital and \$55 million in limited partnerships. When it sold stock to the public for the first time last November, it added \$55 million more. Those companies' earnings have been dragged down by their investments in Trilogy.

Mr. White said he hoped that Trilogy would be able to stay afloat on its existing capital until late 1986, when it hoped to begin selling the circuit packages.

Racal Electronics Makes Bid for Chubb

London

LOS ANGELES—Racal Electronics PLC said today it is making a bid for Chubb & Sons PLC of stock and debt valued at £146.7 million (192 million).

The terms are three Racal ordinary shares and 7 percent of issued share stock with a face value of £5 a share due 2009-14 for every five Chubb ordinary shares. Racal is offering as an alternative 226 pence for each Chubb share.

The share and loan stock offer is valued at 241.6 pence a Chubb share based on Thursday's closing prices and taking the loan stock at par.

Chubb, a diversified stock, security and coin-machinery concern, said it will consider the bid but described it as unwelcome.

Full conversion of the loan stock would result in Racal issuing 22.6 million ordinary shares, or 4.2 percent of its current share capital. Chubb shareholders would retain their 4-pence-a-share final dividend for the year ended March 31, 1984. Bid terms include an offer of 90 pence per Chubb cumulative preference share.

Chubb reported a profit of £14.4 million for the year ended last March 31, up 2 percent from a year earlier. Sales of £317.6 million were up less than 1 percent from a year earlier.

Racal said that excepting its tactical radio sector, all major activities, particularly data communications, should show growth.

Racal said it is aiming for fiscal 1984-85 sales of £1 billion, compared with 1983-84 sales of £850 million and expects full-year pretax profit of £119.2 million reported for fiscal 1983-84 ended March 31.

Chubb reported a profit of £14.4 million for the year ended last March 31, up 2 percent from a year earlier. Sales of £317.6 million were up less than 1 percent from a year earlier.

\$60-Million Gain For Carter Hawley

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. said that it had an after-tax gain of \$60 million from the \$25 million sale of its Waldenbooks subsidiary to K. Mart Corp.

The sale, announced last month, was completed Thursday, the company said.

In addition, the company said it would charge about \$5 million—or one-third—of the cost of its successful fight against a takeover by Limited Inc. against earnings for the second quarter ended July 28. That would leave the company with an after-tax cost of \$3 million for that portion of the anti-takeover battle.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain		Singapore	
BOC Group		United Overseas Bank	
1st Half 1984	1983	1st Half 1984	1983
Revenue	1,007.7	Revenue	70.7
Profit	100.7	Profit	81.3
TI Group		Ahmanson	
1st Half 1984	1983	1st Half 1984	1983
Revenue	41.4	Revenue	9.3
Profit	1.4	Profit	0.8
Sanyo Electric		Continental Group	
1st Half 1984	1983	1st Half 1984	1983
Revenue	42,000	Revenue	10.3
Profit	20,500	Profit	0.8
DSM		Woolworth	
1st Half 1984	1983	1st Half 1984	1983
Revenue	12,200	Revenue	1,360
Profit	2,600	Profit	0.3

Aluminum Recovery Slows

(Continued from Page 9)

expect a strong 1985, especially if capital spending takes off, interest rates ease and falling oil prices stimulate world economies.

At any rate, ingot represents only about 25 percent of the business of domestic aluminum companies. Mr. Morrison said. The rest is in fabricated products such as sheet, plate, foil and piping.

The major concern, said Nicholas C. Toufexis, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., is whether the weakness in ingot will "translate to the fabricated products."

Prices for these products have remained strong, Mr. Morrison said, up 22 percent from last year's levels. But in the last few months weakness has developed in common alloy grade, used in siding for houses and low-grade foil.

In addition, Miss Jennings said that in July "we saw the first really significant price reductions, in sheet products in particular."

These fabricated products, she said, have come under "intense import pressure," especially from Japan. "With the dollar's strength, it has made the U.S. a very attractive

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(d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (q) = quarterly; (a) = annually; (i) = irregularly.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

Aug. 10

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

The Global Newspaper



صبرنا من الراحل

ACROSS

- 1 August
2 Dyon dessert
3 Gabor and
Laplace
4 Performs a
candle
5 Lots
6 Old style love
song
7 Pitting
machines
8 What a candy
farmer can do
9 What a
Persian
outfielder can do
10 Female rabbit
11 Purbish
12 Available
13 Teacher of
Guarneri
14 Saunter
15 What an aerial
broker can do
16 Tafari
(Haile
Selassie)
17 Challenge to
climbers
18 Helps on 46
Across
19 "A short
madness":
Horace
20 Calvin follower
21 What the meat
tailor did

DOWN

- 1 Liberty or
America
2 Literary coll.
3 Periclean
promenade
4 Chinese
5 Part of
inverness
6 "M-A-S-E-H"
episode, now
7 Fun-loving
Rover Boy
8 Kind of rain
9 Inserts a fresh
clip
10 "— to your
leader
11 Abbr. with a
check

ACROSS

- 54 Author Rand
55 "Too—be
true"
57 Arens or
Herzog
58 American
muralist
60 "— body
meet a body
...": J.C.
Cross
62 Literary strife
63 Emulate
Magnum
64 Father of
Thebes
65 "Myth of
Hercules"
painter
66 Footlike part
72 What an
underwater
gummer can do
74 Mousarrat's
"The Cruel"
75 Singer Cantrell
77 "— clay
(fratry)
78 Costly strings,
for short
82 Historic
periods
83 Northumber-
land river
84 Anchor tackle
85 Enliven
86 Mariachi
maven
87 Type

DOWN

- 12 Admission to
a cinema
gabbler
13 Nutmeg spice
14 Eavesdropper
in Act III of
"Aida"
15 Automaton
16 What an art
engineer can do
17 Biog. note for
Plutarch
18 Arme or
Genevieve:
Abbr.
20 Upper-rank
NCO
25 Joint-sealing
gasket

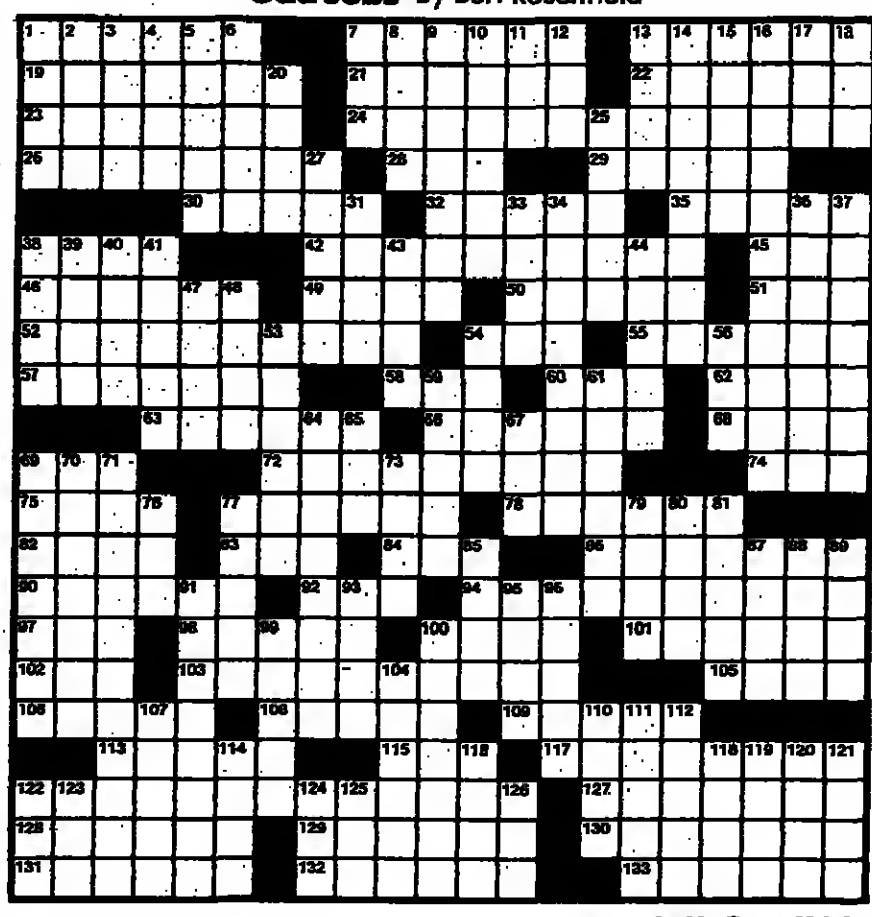
ACROSS

- 94 What an
orchestral
trapper can do
97 Imogene's
co-star
98 Basket fiber
100 Newman or
Whitman
101 "— a pin
102 Auctioneer
Cross
103 What a fish
organizer can do
105 Player who
cuts the cards
106 Pestoon
108 Compact-
restoring
device
109 Lady of a 1932
hit song
113 Kind of fib or
salam
115 Accouter
117 What a judge
can do in a
saloon
122 What a fruit
quicker can do
127 Glacial deposit
128 Lady of Lérida
129 Dimes,
quarters, etc.
130 Burr and
Hamilton, e.g.
131 Levi
132 Bara, Pringle
et al.
133 Adorn
leatherwork

DOWN

- 27 Ex-basket-
baller Sanders
31 Malay sailer
32 Entitled to put
first
34 Most
unmusical
36 "— in is a
rotten egg"
37 Locals of
Tartu and
Pärnu
38 African
warrior unit
39 Gibbons of
Malay
40 North Sea
feeder
41 No. 1
Damascene

Odd Jobs By Bert Rosenfield



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BOOKS

TWO WINTERS AND THREE SUMMERS

By Fyodor Abramov. 382 pp. \$17.95.
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third Ave.,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Karen Rosenberg

I fear that Fyodor Abramov's novel "Two Winters and Three Summers," published in the Soviet Union in 1968, is appearing in English translation at a particularly inauspicious moment. On the other hand, perhaps now is just when we need it. As relations between the superpowers freeze, our views of each other decrease in complexity, and much of history becomes a distracting detail. Americans are often told that the Soviet Union is a country where critical expression is officially outlawed and socially taboo, and rarely reminded that the boundaries of acceptable discourse have shifted back and forth, to a limited but significant extent, over time. The year of Stalin's death, 1953, should be a more

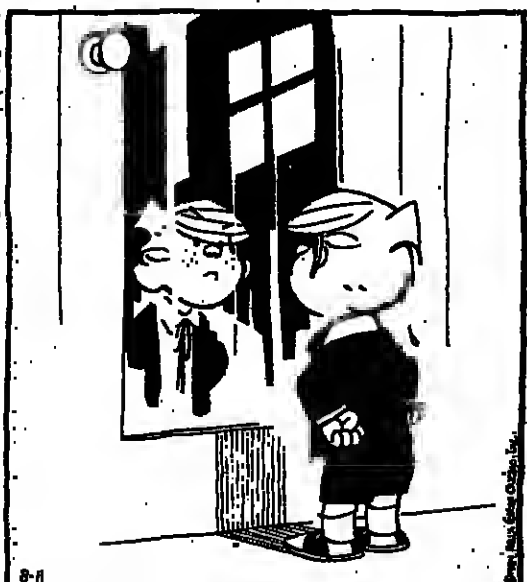
familiar signpost. Abramov's literary career illustrates its significance. In early 1954, while teaching Soviet literature at Leningrad university, the 34-year-old party member published an incisive and scathing critique of those Soviet novels which pretended to rural life. Born to peasants in the Arkhangelsk province northeast of Leningrad, Abramov must have known for years about the gap between the poverty of the village and the pastoral idylls of Stalinist fiction. Now he could write about it in the journal *Novyi Mir*. He called for literature to be faithful to postwar reality — a reality which included lack of manpower, hunger and drought, and the slowness of peasants to change their thoughts and actions. Only truthful works of fiction could aid in the building of socialism, he wrote, accepting that role for literature and that goal for his nation. (The perimeters of non-dissenting dissent are always visible in his prose.)

An author who leaves criticism with praise, Abramov has appealed to diverse groups, from Soviet literary bureaucrats to Western scholars. What is strange and fascinating about "Two Winters and Three Summers" is precisely this mixture of conventionality and daring. The main character, Mikhail Pysynin, looks at first like a typical provincial hero — in his teens, he is already responsible, hardworking, and capable of filling the place of his father who did not return from World War II. But his passage to maturity also involves growing tolerance for the revised outskirts of Stalinist society: an ex-POW and an Old Believer, whose religion dates back to the 17th-century schism in the Russian Orthodox Church. They are good neighbors, trusted workers, and decent family men — and that morality in everyday life is what Mikhail, and presumably Abramov, values most. Such a live-and-let-live attitude contains an implicit rejection of repression as cruel, ineffective and also self-destructive of Soviet society. "You can't teach people through evil, lads. You never do evil to others, but only to yourself," teaches the satuliy Old Believer, Egorsha, a childhood friend, for his father's love by becoming a dogmatic, statististic caricature, quick to condemn others; yet it is he, rather than Mikhail, who wins praise in a Soviet newspaper, in an article consisting largely of fabricated facts.

Abramov's style, which recalls the early Solzhenitsyn, may be characteristic of a former, more liberal period in Soviet history, but his books have been reprinted in recent years and reportedly are still popular among Russian readers. At the very least, a book like this can provide a safety valve for disappointment and frustration, but it may also keep the spirit of de-Stalinization alive within mainstream Soviet society. So the fruits of earlier thaws may provide the seeds for the next.

Karen Rosenberg is a fellow of the Russian Research Center at Harvard and an essayist and critic. She wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Lisbon	52	42	W	Seoul	82	72	E
London	52	42	W	Manila	82	72	E
Paris	58	48	W	Hong Kong	82	72	E
Berlin	55	45	W	Beijing	82	72	E
Rome	62	52	W	Shanghai	82	72	E
Moscow	55	45	W	Guangzhou	82	72	E
Amsterdam	55	45	W	Chengdu	82	72	E
Stockholm	55	45	W	Wuhan	82	72	E
Brussels	55	45	W	Chongqing	82	72	E
Frankfurt	55	45	W	Nanchang	82	72	E
Geneva	55	45	W	Hangzhou	82	72	E
Madrid	62	52	W	Shenzhen	82	72	E
Barcelona	62	52	W	Qingdao	82	72	E
Amman	62	52	W	Jinan	82	72	E
Algiers	62	52	W	Harbin	82	72	E
Cairo	62	52	W	Qiqihar	82	72	E
Beijing	62	52	W	Heilongjiang	82	72	E
Urumqi	62	52	W	Inner Mongolia	82	72	E
Yancheng	62	52	W	Shaanxi	82	72	E
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Shijiazhuang	62	52	W	Henan	82	72	E
Xi'an	62	52	W	Hubei	82	72	E
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Wuhan	62	52	W	Yunnan	82	72	E
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Qingdao	62	52	W	Shenzhen	82	72	E
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Harbin	62	52	W	Jinan	82	72	E
Qiqihar	62	52	W	Harbin	82	72	E
Heilongjiang	62	52	W	Qiqihar	82	72	E
Inner Mongolia	62	52	W	Heilongjiang	82	72	E
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Testing Executives' Competence

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Intelligence as measured by IQ tests may be related to success in school but it has surprisingly little to do with career achievement, according to a growing number of psychologists.

Their research has repeatedly shown that, although the best executives do at least moderately well on IQ tests, that ranking is not the factor that distinguishes the ones who advance from the ones who do not.

And yet successful career people presumably do a lot of thinking on their way to the top and after they get there.

This seeming paradox has impelled some psychologists to abandon the kind of intelligence that IQ tests measure and search for something else. Some describe it as a measure of "practical intelligence." As the findings roll in, the psychologists suggest they may finally be on to an understanding of mental processes that are critical in the world of work.

Often, practical intelligence can be characterized as one's style or innate approach to problems, a subtle combination of thinking and behavior.

Recent research, for instance, suggests that the most successful executives think in a style that is cognitively complex, according to Siegfried Streufert of the Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine.

Cognitive thinking does not depend on IQ. Instead, it involves a combination of both intelligence and judgment.

The hallmarks of cognitive thinking, according to Streufert, include the ability to plan strategically without being rigidly locked into one course, the capacity to acquire information for decision-making without being overwhelmed, and being able to grasp relationships between rapidly changing events.

Unfortunately, executives who do not think that way are common, according to Streufert. They see problems individually and of-

ten rigidly hold to a single overriding goal, such as profit.

The most successful executives, however, have the mental capacity to confront complexities even in small problems. They "tend to plan long into the future, taking into account all possible events that can be anticipated, as well as the consequences of those events," Streufert wrote in *Across the Board*, a publication for executives.

Streufert assessed thinking styles in a simulated situation where executives spent several hours making decisions for a fictitious company based on such data as investments abroad, raw materials and the stability of foreign governments.

The best executives were better able to make connections between decisions and orchestrated an entire sequence of decisions toward a single crucial one. Such an executive, says Streufert, considers long-term consequences and sees multiple connections.

"Multidimensional thinking does not make much difference for success at low or mid-level jobs," Streufert said, "but at the highest management levels it correlates with salary and position. It's particularly important in companies which operate in an environment where there is great uncertainty, and where an executive's every decision can make all the difference."

That research illustrates one of the central points made by Ulric Neisser, a psychologist at Emory University whose arguments against overemphasizing academic intelligence have influenced many people taking the new approach. "There are many ways for people to be smart," he said. "The ones IQ tests measure are just a few out of hundreds."

In Neisser's view, the items on IQ tests are artificial and have little to do with a person's actual experience. What's more, he said, they are unlike most of the real problems people face because the information needed to solve them is available, they are well-defined and they have just one correct answer. Life is not that simple.

David McClelland, a psychologist at Harvard University, was one of the first to argue that it makes more sense to test for competence than for intelligence.

McClelland, writing in the *American Psychologist*, criticized the practice of screening job applicants with general intelligence tests that call on them to make analogies or correctly define words. "There are almost no occupations or life situations that require a person to do word analogies or choose the most correct of four alternative meanings of a word," McClelland wrote.

He proposed, instead, that psychologists measure the actual competencies that make for success in a given job or career. One of the first efforts to do so was by McClelland and a group of colleagues at McBer, a Boston consulting firm.

In their approach, people who excel at a job are asked to describe key incidents they handled particularly well and several they handled poorly. The McBer psychologists then analyze the descriptions to find the underlying competencies that seem to make for outstanding performance.

In his book "The Competent Manager" Richard Boyatzis, a colleague of McClelland, identifies 19 competencies he found in a study of more than 2,000 managers. Among them are being able to get different groups to collaborate well, being able to spot hidden patterns in an array of facts, and a sense of spontaneity in expression.

These skills are not simply learned on the job. They involve a network of cognitive, emotional and motivational tendencies.

For example, Boyatzis found that the best managers were high in the need for power, seeing themselves as important and having a need to persuade and influence others regardless of the issue.

It is key competencies such as this that Richard Wagner and Robert Sternberg call practical intelligence. In an article to appear later this year in *The Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, they describe results from studies of practical intelligence they have made among different professional groups.

Most of a person's practical intelligence, they contend, is tacit. Unlike classroom learning, it is not directly spoken about or taught. Such tacit knowledge is often piecemeal, hard to articulate and therefore relatively difficult to pass on.

Thus, according to George Klemp Jr., a psychologist who assesses job competencies at McBer, it is not enough to ask people what it takes to do a job well, since their ideas about excellence often miss the subtleties involved.

Klemp gives the example of a competence assessment of salespeople McBer did for a large retailer. Most salespeople, on being asked to name the characteristics of "supersalesmen," placed aggressiveness high on the list.

"Our study found, however, that top sales professionals don't hustle people," Klemp said. "The less effective salespeople, by contrast, tend to hustle people — all potential customers, regardless of the customers' level of interest."

Because practical intelligence is tacit, Klemp said, "even the best job experts are often wrong in their assumptions about what qualities are necessary to do a job well."

People acquire practical intelligence as best they can and people undoubtedly differ in the ability to do so.

To measure practical intelligence, Wagner and Sternberg devised descriptions of typical work-related situations in which practical intelligence was important in making decisions.

In a test of business managers, for example, in one hypothetical situation, a division chief in a large company is seeking rapid promotion. He must choose among various strategies for doing so.

There are no answers that are absolutely right or wrong. The researchers are simply seeking to identify those strategies that more successful people tend to choose, on the assumption that those approaches reveal practical intelligence.

The test was given to a sample of business managers, a third of whom were from the United States' 20 largest corporations.

As the findings roll in, the psychologists suggest they may finally be on to an understanding of mental processes that are critical in the world of work.

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Cognitive thinking does not depend on IQ. Instead, it involves a combination of both intelligence and judgment.

The hallmarks of cognitive thinking, according to Streufert, include the ability to plan strategically without being rigidly locked into one course, the capacity to acquire information for decision-making without being overwhelmed, and being able to grasp relationships between rapidly changing events.

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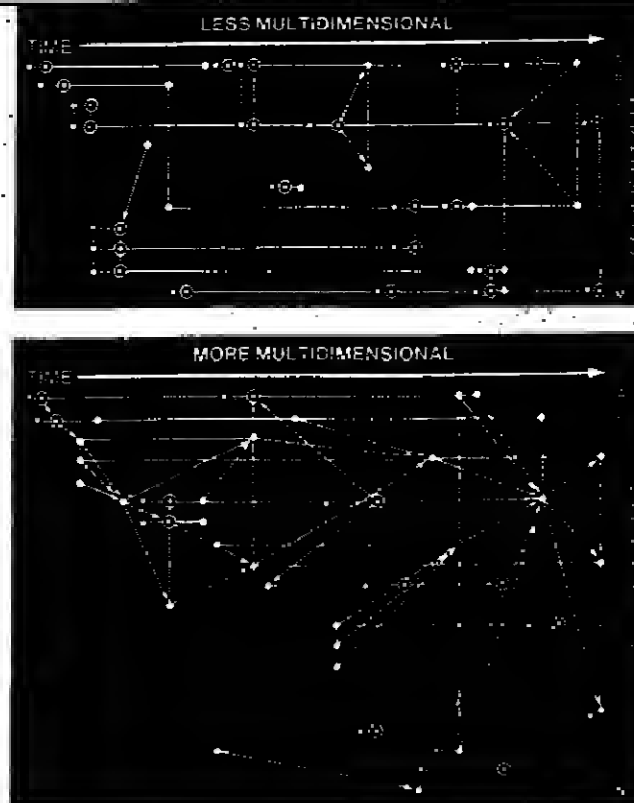
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Charts of decisions made by two executives during an experiment simulating a business situation. Asterisks show when the executives got new information. Double circles represent decisions made in response to it. Solid circles show decisions made without any new information. Horizontal lines connect decisions in the same general category (i.e., all those on profit). Diagonal lines with arrows show when the executive linked a decision in one category to a decision in another. The successful "multidimensional" executive, at bottom, made decisions so that they set the stage for later ones, related decisions to others in a complex fashion and coordinated everything toward one major decision.

They were honest in evaluating subordinates who did poorly, not just those who did well.

They did everything they could to promote the careers of their subordinates, even at the risk of losing a good worker if he were promoted.

They disavowed hard-nosed attitudes, such as "You're paid to work, not to enjoy it."

Practical intelligence is not related, however, to years on the job. "Tacit knowledge," Wagner and Sternberg conclude, "is not automatically acquired with years of experience. It is what we learn from experience, rather than experience per se, that seems to matter."

Two women in the Los Angeles area gave birth to quadruplets.

PEOPLE

Arctic Trip Unfrozen

Two arctic explorers Thursday resumed their kayak voyage to trace the roots of civilization in Greenland. The expedition leader, a Danish architect, John Andersen, 40, and his companion, Greenland hunter Boas Madsen, 32, set out in early July, exploring the remains of 500-year-old settlements and eating walrus meat to survive in the first stage of the 800-mile (1,300-kilometer) voyage. But a herd of about 100 emerald walrus and 40-knot winds drove the men 50 nautical miles out to sea, where pack ice threatened to crush their delicate, specially designed kayak. They were forced to radio for help and were rescued by helicopter on July 27. The rescue cost nearly 200,000 Danish kroner (about \$200,000), and although the voyagers were ready to leave two days later, they were required to stay two weeks at the Danish weather station outpost awaiting funds to cover the costs of rescue insurance. In the first stage, they discovered three unrecorded Eskimo settlements from the 15th century, including a find in Aasup Land, the northernmost Eskimo ruin ever discovered in eastern Greenland.

During Claus von Bulow's trial and after his conviction (which has since been overturned) for attempting to kill his wife Martha (Sunny) von Bulow, the couple's daughter, Cosima, sided with her father. That devotion has now cost her an inheritance. Her maternal grandmother, Annie-Laurie Crawford Altkens, who died in April, reportedly left an estate of about \$50 million, but cut the teen-age Cosima from her will. Martha von Bulow's children by a previous marriage, Alexander von Anersperg and Annie-Laurie von Anersperg Kneiss, remain in the will. They and Aitken began a private investigation into Sunny's illness and took the case to the police. Martha von Bulow remains in an irreversible coma in a New York hospital. Von Bulow's conviction on charges of trying to kill his wife with overdoses of insulin was overturned by the Rhode Island Supreme Court. The court ruled that police violated his right to privacy by having chemical tests performed on drugs found in a bag in his closet.

Two women in the Los Angeles area gave birth to quadruplets.

within a seven-hour period, with eight infants reported in good condition. The rare births occurred last Wednesday at Glendale Adventist Hospital in Glendale, California, and early Thursday at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in West Hollywood. "I'm the happiest man in the world right now," said George Steves, 39, of Sunland, whose wife Margie, 32, delivered two boys and two girls by Caesarean section at the Glendale facility. The infants weighed between 2 pounds 11 ounces and 3 pounds 9 ounces (1.1 and 1.7 kilos) at birth, a hospital spokesman said, noting that quads are born once in every 512,000 births. At Cedars-Sinai, the other set of quads was born to Sandra K. Decker, 34, of Sepulveda. The three girls and one boy were delivered by Caesarean section, according to a hospital spokeswoman, and weighed between 2 pounds 8 ounces and 3 pounds 15 ounces.

Elizabeth Taylor Friday cancelled plans to attend a memorial service for Richard Burton in his home town of Porthorhydyol, Wales, airline sources at London's Heathrow Airport said. A large security operation had been arranged to smuggle Taylor through the airport terminal without her being seen, the airline sources said. Burton died Sunday and was buried in Switzerland on Thursday.

"Tonight Show" host Johnny Carson filed a \$51-million suit in Los Angeles against the National Enquirer, claiming the tabloid printed a false story about the terms of his widely publicized divorce settlement. The cover story in the magazine's June 19 issue, headlined "Johnny Settles — Huge Divorce Battle Ends," reported that Carson agreed to pay his third wife \$2 million a month in a settlement that totaled between \$32 million and \$42 million. Carson's attorneys would not discuss the lawsuit except to say that all the statements in the story were "totally false." Earlier reports on the out-of-court settlement, filed in February, indicated that Carson had agreed to pay Mrs. Carson about 10 percent of her original demand of \$220,000 a month.

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COTE D'AZUR, Venice & St. Paul. Superb
residence, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms,
large reception, library, 4 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms, modern kitchen, large
fully equipped and independent 2
floors. Fully equipped. Available 1st
of October. Tel: 01 824 7188

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